The Middletown Transcript.

VOL. XXX.—NO 50 MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1897. PRICE THREE CENTS.



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President's . . . Message

HIS VIEWS IN FULL UPON THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

THE CUBAN PROBLEM.

FAVORS THE ANNEXATION OF THE HAWAIAN ISLANDS.



THE first annual message of President McKinley was sent to Congress on Monday and read in both houses. A synopsis follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: It gives me pleasure to extend greeting to the Fifty-fifth Congress assembled in regular session at the seat of government, with many of whose senators and representatives I have been associated in the legislative service. Their meeting occurs under felicitious circumstances justifying sincere congratulation and calling for our grateful acknowledgment to a beneficent Providence which has so signally blessed and prospered us as a nation. Peace and good will, with all the nations of the earth continue unbroken.

A matter of genuine satisfaction is the growing feeling of fraternal regard and unification in all sections of our country, the completeness of which has too long delayed the realization of the highest blessings of the Union. The spirit of patriotism is universal and is ever increasing in favor. The public questions which most engross us are lifted far above former partisanship, prejudice or former sectional differences. They affect every part of our common country alike and permit of no division on ancient lines. Questions of foreign policy, of revenue, the soundness of the currency, the inviolability of national obligations, the improvement of the public service, appeal to the individual conscience of the earnest citizen, to whatever party he belongs or in whatever section of the country he may reside.

The extra session of the Congress which closed during July last enacted important legislation, and while its full effect has not yet been realized, what it has already accomplished assures us of its timeliness and wisdom. To test its permanent value further time will be required and the people satisfied with its operation and results thus far, are in no mind to withhold from it a fair trial.

QUESTION OF CURRENCY REFORM.

Tariff legislation having been settled by the extra session of Congress, the question next pressing for consideration is that of the currency.

The work of putting our finances upon a sound basis, difficult as it may seem, will appear easier when we recall the financial operations of the government since 1866. On the thirtieth day of June of that year we had outstanding demand liabilities in the sum of $728,868,447.41. On the first of January, 1879 these liabilities had been reduced to $443,880,495.88. Of our interest-bearing obligations, the figures are even more striking. On July 1, 1866, the principal of the interest-bearing debt of the government was $2,332,331,268. On the first day of July, 1893, this sum had been reduced to $585,037,100, or an aggregate reduction of $1,747,294,108. The interest-bearing debt of the United States on the first day of December, 1897, was $874,365,620. The government money now outstanding (December 1) consists of $346,681,016 of United States notes, $107,793 280 of treasury notes issued by authority of the law of 1890, $383,963,504 of silver certificates and $61,280,761 of standard silver dollars.

With the great resources of the government and with the honorable example of the past before us, we ought not to hesitate to enter upon a currency revision which will make our demand obligations less onerous to the government and relieve our financial laws from ambiguity and doubt.

The brief review of what was accomplished from the close of the war to 1893 makes unreasonable and groundless any distrust either of our financial ability or soundness; while the situation from 1893 to 1897 must admonish Congress of the immediate necessity of so legislating as to make the return of the conditions then prevailing impossible.

There are many plans proposed as a remedy for the evil, Before we can find the true remedy we must appreciate the real evil. It is not that our currency of every kind is not good, for every dollar of it is good; good because the government's pledge is out to keep it so and that pledge will not be broken. However the guaranty of our purpose to keep the pledge will be best shown by advancing toward its fulfillment.

The evil of the present system is found in the great cost to the government of maintaining the parity of our different forms of money, that is, keeping all of them at par with gold. We surely can not be longer needless of the burden this imposes upon the people even under fairly prosperous conditions, while the past four years have demonstrated that it is not only an expensive charge upon the government, but a dangerous menace to the national credit.

It is manifest that we must devise some plan to protect the government against bond issues for repeated redemptions. We must either curtail the opportunity for speculation made easy by the multiplied redemptions of our demand obligations, or increase the gold reserve for their redemption. We have $900,000,000 of currency which the government by solemn enactment has undertaken to keep at par with gold. Nobody is obliged to redeem in gold but the government. The banks are not required to redeem in gold. The government is obliged to keep equal with gold all its outstanding currency and coin obligations, while its receipts are not required to be paid in gold. They are paid in every kind of money but gold, and the only means by which the government can with certainty, get gold is by borrowing. It can get it no other way when it most needs it. The government without any fixed gold revenue is pledged to maintain gold redemption, which it has steadily and faithfully done and which under the authority now given it will continue to do.

The law which requires the government after having redeemed its United States notes to pay them out again as currency funds demands a constant replenishment of the gold reserve. This is especially so in times of business panic and when the revenues are insufficient to meet the expenses of the government. At such times the government has no other way to support its deficit and maintain redemption but through increase of its bonded debt, as during the administration of my predecessor when $262,315,400 of four and a half per cent. bonds were issued and sold and the proceeds used to pay the expenses of the government in excess of the revenues and sustain the gold reserve. While it is true that the greater part of the proceeds of these bonds were used to supply deficient revenues, a considerable portion was required to maintain the gold reserve.

With our revenues equal to our expenses there would be no deficit requiring the issuance of bonds. But if the gold reserve falls below $100,000,000 how will it be replenished except by selling more bonds? Is there any other way practicable under existing laws? The serious question then is, shall we continue the policy that has been pursued in the past, that is when the gold reserve reaches the point of danger, issue more bonds to prevent these recurring drains upon the gold reserve? If no further legislation is had and the policy of selling bonds is to be continued, then Congress should give the Secretary of the Treasury authority to sell bonds at long or short periods, bearing a less rate of interest than is now authorized by law.

I earnestly recommend that as soon as the receipts of the government are quite sufficient to pay all the expenses of the government, that when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption in gold and are redeemed in gold, such notes shall be kept and set apart and only paid out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty. If the holder of the United States note prefers the gold and gets it from the government he should not receive back from the government a United States note without paying gold in exchange for it. The reason for this is made all the more apparent when the government issues an interest-bearing debt to provide gold for the redemption of United States notes as a non-interest-bearing debt. Surely it should no pay them out again except on demand and for gold. If they are put out in any other way they may return again to be followed by another bond issue to redeem them—another interest-bearing debt to redeem a non-interest bearing debt.

In my view it is of the utmost importance that the government should be relieved from the burden of providing all the gold required for exchanges and export. This responsibility is alone borne by the government without any of the usual and necessary banking powers to help itself. The banks do not feel the drain of gold redemption. The whole strain rests upon the government and the size of the gold reserve in the Treasury has come to be, with or without reason, the signal of danger or of security. This ought to be stopped.

If we are to have an era of prosperity in the country, with sufficient receipts for the exports of the government we may feel no immediate embarrassment from our present currency; but the danger still exists, and will be ever present, menacing us so long as the existing system continues. And besides it is in times adequate revenues and business tranquility that the government should prepare for the worst. We cannot avoid without serious consequences the wise consideration and prompt solution of this question.

The Secretary of the Treasury has outlined a plan in great detail for the purpose of removing the threatened recurrence of a depleted gold reserve, and save us from future embarrassment on that account. To this plan I invite your careful consideration.

I concur with the Secretary of the Treasury in his recommendation that national banks be allowed to issue notes to the face value of the bonds which they have deposited for circulation, and that the tax on circulating notes secured by deposit of such bonds be reduced to one-half of one per cent. per annum. I also join him recommending that authority be given for the establishment of national banks with a minimum capital of $25,000. This will enable the smaller villages and agricultural regions of the country to be supplied with currency to meet their needs.

I recommend that the issue of national bank notes be restricted to the denomination of ten dollars and upwards. If the suggestions I have herein made shall have the approval of Congress, then I would recommend that national banks be required to redeem their notes in gold.

THE CUBAN PROBLEM.

The most important problem with which this government is now called upon to deal pertaining to its foreign relations concerns its duty toward Spain and the Cuban insurrection. Problems and conditions more or less in common with those now existing have confronted this government at various times in the past. The story of Cuba for many years has been one of unrest, growing discontent; an effort toward a larger enjoyment of liberty and self control; of organized resistance to the mother country; of depression after distress and warfare and of ineffectual settlement to be followed by renewed revolt. For no enduring period since the enfranchisement of the continental possessions of Spain in the Western continent has the condition of Cuba or the policy of Spain toward Cuba not caused concern to the United States.

The prospect from time to time that the weakness of Spain's hold upon the island and the political vicissitudes and embarrassments of the home government might lead to the transfer of Cuba to a continental power called forth, between 1823 and 1860, various emphatic declarations of the policy of the United States to permit no disturbance of Cuba's connection with Spain under the direction of independence or acquisition by us through purchase; nor has there been any change of this declared policy since upon the part of of the government.

The revolution which began in 1868 lasted for ten years, despite the strenuous efforts of the successive peninsular governments to suppress it. Then, as now, the government of the United States testified its grave concern and offered its aid to put an end to bloodshed in Cuba. The overtures made by General Grant were refused, and the war dragged on, entailing great loss of life and treasure, and increased injury to American interests, besides throwing enough announced burdens of neutrality upon this government. In 1878 peace was brought about by the truce of Zanjon, obtained by negotiations between the Spanish commander Martinez De Campos, and the insurgent leaders.

The present insurrection broke out in February, 1895. It is not my purpose at this time to recall its remarkable increase or to characterize its tenacious resistance against the enormous forces massed against it by Spain. The revolt and the efforts to subdue it carried destruction to every quarter of the island, developing wide proportions and defying the efforts of Spain for its suppression. The civilized code of war has been disregarded no less so by the Spaniards than by the Cubans. The existing conditions cannot but fill this goverment and the American people with the gravest apprehension. There is no desire upon the part of the people to profit by the misfortunes of Spain. We have only the desire to see the Cubans prosperous and contented, enjoying that measure of self-control, which is the inalienable right of man, protected in their right to reap the benefit of the exhaustless treasures of their country.

The offer made by my predecessor in April, 1896, tendering the friendly offices of this government, failed. Any mediation on our part was not accepted. In brief the answer read: "There is no effectual way to pacify Cuba unless it begins with the actual submission of the rebels to the mother country." Then only could Spain act in the promised direction, of her own motion and after her own plans.

The cruel policy of concentration was initiated on February 16, 1896. The productive districts controlled by the Spanish armies were depopulated. The agricultural inhabitants were herded in and about the garrison towns, their lands laid waste and their dwellings destroyed. The policy of the late Cabinet of Spain justified this as a necessary measure of war and as a means of cutting off supplies from the insurgents. It has utterly failed as a war measure. It was not civilized warfare. It was extermination.

Against this abuse of the rights of war I have felt constrained on repeated occasions to enter the firm and earnest protest of this government. There was much of public condemnation of the treatment of American citizens by alleged illegal arrests and long imprisonment awaiting trial or pending protected judicial proceedings. I felt it my first duty to make instant demand for the release or speedy trial of all American citizens under arrest. Before the change of the Spanish Cabinet in October last, twenty-two prisoners, citizens of the United States had been given their freedom.

For the relief of our own citizens suffering because of the conflict, the aid of Congress was sought in a special message, and under the appropriation of April, 4 1897, effective aid has been given to American citizens in Cuba, many of them at their own request having been returned to the United States.

The instructions given to our new Minister to Spain before his departure for his post directed him to impress upon that government the sincere wish of the United States to lend its aid toward the ending of the war in Cuba by reaching a peaceful and lasting result, just and honorable alike to Spain and to the Cuban people. These instructions recited the character and duration of the contest, the widespread losses it entails, the burdens and restraints it imposes upon us, with constant disturbance of national interests and the injury resulting from an indefinite continuance of this state of things. It was stated that at this juncture our government was constrained to seriously inquire if the time was not ripe when Spain, of her own volition, moved by her own interest and every sentiment of humanity should put a stop to this destructive war and make proposals of a settlement honorable to herself and just to her Cuban colony. It was urged that as a neighboring nation, with large interests in Cuba, we could be required to wait only a reasonable time for the mother country to establish its authority and restore peace and order within the borders of the island; that we could not contemplate an indefinite period for the accomplishment of this result.

No solution was proposed to which the slightest idea of humiliation to Spain could attach, and indeed the precise proposals were withheld to avoid embarrassment to the government. All that was asked or expected was that some safe way might be speedily provided and permanent peace restored. It has so chanced that the consideration which had declined the tenders of my predecessor, and which for more than two years had poured men and treasure into Cuba in the fruitless effort to suppress the revolt, fell to others. Between the departure of General Woodford, the new envoy, and his arrival in Spain, the statesman who had shaped the policy of his country fell by the hand of an assassin and although the Cabinet of the late premier still held office and received from our envoy the proposals he bore, that cabinet gave place within a few days thereafter to a new administration under the leadership of Sagasta.

The reply to our note was received on the 23rd day of October. It in the direction of a better understanding. It appreciates the friendly purposes of this government. It admits that our country is deeply affected by the war in Cuba and that its desires for peace are just. It declares that the present Spanish Government is bound by every consideration to a change of policy that should satisfy the United States and pacify Cuba within a reasonble time. To this end Spain has decided to put into effect the political reforms heretofore advocated by the present premier, without haulting for any consideration in the path which in its judgment leads to peace. The military operations, it is said, will continue, but will be humane and will be conducted with all regard for private rights, being accompanied by political action leading to autonomy of Cuba while guanteeing Spanish sovereignty. This, it is claimed, will result in investing Cuba with a distinct personality; the island to be governed by an executive and by a local council or chamber, reserving to Spain the control of the foreign relations, the army and navy, and the judicial administration. To accomplish this the present government proposes to modify existing legislation by decree, leaving the Spanish Cortes, with the aid of Cuban Senators and Deputies to solve the economic problem and properly distribute the existing debt.

In the absence of a declaration of the measures that this government proposes to take in carrying out its proffer of good offices it suggests that Spain be left free to conduct military operations and grant political reforms, while the United States for its part shall enforce its neutral obligations and cut off the assistance which it is asserted the insurgents receive from this country. The supposition of an indefinite prolongation of the war is denied. It is asserted that the western provinces are already well nigh reclaimed, that the planting of cane and tobacco therein has been resumed and that by force of arms and new and ample reforms very early and complete pacification is hoped for.

The immediate amelioration of existing conditions under the new administration of the Cuban affairs is predicted and therewithal the disturbances and all occasion for any change of attitude on the part of the United States. Discussion of the question of international duties and responsibilities of the United States as Spain understands them is made with an apparent disposition to charge us with failure in this regard. This charge is without any basis of fact. It could not have been made if Spain had been cognizant of the constant efforts this government has made at the cost of millions and by the employment of the administrative ministry of the nation at command to perform its full duty according to the law of nations. That it has successfully prevented the departure of a single expedition or armed vessel from our shores in violation of our laws would seem to be a sufficient answer. But of this aspect of the Spanish note it is not necessary to speak further now. Firm in the conviction of a wholly performed obligation, due response to this charge has been made in diplomatic course.

Throughout all these horrors and dangers to our own peace this government has never in any way abrogated its sovereign prerogative of reserving to itself the determination of its policy and course according to its own high sense of right and in consonance with the dearest interests and convictions of our own people, should the prolongation of the strife so demand.

Of the untried measures there remains only: Recognition of the insurgents a belligerents; recognition of the independence of Cuba; neutral intervention to the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants and intervention in favor of one or the other party. I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. That by our code of morality would be criminal aggression.

Recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents has often been canvassed as a possible, if not inevitable step both in regard to the previous ten years struggle and during the present war, I am not unmindful that the two houses of Congress in the spring of 1896 expressed the opinion by resolution that a condition of public existed requiring or justifying the recognition of state a of belligerency in Cuba and during the extra session the Senate voted a joint resolution of like import, which, however, was not brought to a vote in the House of Representatives. In the presence of these significant expressions of the sentiment of the legislative branch it behooves the executive to soberly consider the conditions under which so important a measure needs rest for justification. It is to be seriously considered whether the Cuban insurgents possesses beyond dispute the attributes of statehood which alone can demand the recognition of belligerency in its favor. Possession, in short, of the essential qualifications of sovereignity by the insurgents and the conduct of the war by them according to the recognized code of war are no less important factors toward the determination of the problem of belligerency than are the influences and consequences of this struggle upon the internal policy of the recognizing state.

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(The President here quotes extensively from President Grant to sustain his opinions.)

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Turning to the political aspects of a recognition of belligerency and reviewing its inconveniences and positive, dangers still further pertinent considerations appear. In the code of nations there is no such thing as a naked recognition of belligerency unaccompanied by the assumption of international neutrality. Such recognition without more will not confer upon either party to a domestic conflict a status not theretofore actually possessed or affect the relation of either party to other states. The act of recognition usually takes the form of a solemn proclamation of neutrality which recites the defacto conditions of belligenercy as its motive. It announces a domestic law of neutrality in the declaring state. It assumes the international obligations of a neutral in the presence of a public state of war. It warns all citizens and others within the jurisdiction of the proclaimant that they violate those rigorous obligations at their own peril and cannot expect to be shielded from the consequences. The right of visit and search on the seas and seizure of vessels and cargoes and contraband of war and good prize under admiralty law must under international law be admitted as a legitimate consequence of a proclamation of belligerency. While according the equal belligerent rights defined by public law to each party in our ports, disfavors would be imposed on both, which while nominally equal would weigh heavily in behalf of Spain herself. Possessing a navy and controlling the ports of Cuba, her maritime rights could be asserted not only for the military investment of the island, but up to the margin of our own territorial, water and a condition of things would exist for which the Cubans within their domain could not hope to create a parallel; while its creation through aid or sympathy from within our domain would be even more impossible that now, with the additional obligations of international neutrality we would perforce assume.

The enforcement of this enlarged and onerous code of neutrality would only be influential within our own jurisdiction by land and sea and applicable by our own instrumentality. It could impart to the United States no jurisdiction between Spain and the insurgents. It would give the United States no right of intervention to enforce the conduct of the strife within the paramount authority of Spain according to the international code of war.

For these reasons I regard the recognition of the billigerency of the Cuban insurgents as now unwise and therefore inadmissible. Should that step hereafter be deemed wise as a measure of right and duty the executive will take it.

Intervention upon humanitarian grounds has been frequently suggested and has not failed to receive my most anxious and earnest consideration But should such a step be now taken when it is apparent that a hopeful change has supervened in the policy of Spain toward Cuba? A new government has taken office in the mother country. It is pledged in advance to the declaration that all the effort in the world can not suffice to maintain peace in Cuba by the bayonet; that vague promises of reform after subjugation affected no solution of insular problem; that with a substitution of commanders must come a change of the past system of warfare for one in harmony with a new policy which shall no longer aim to drive the Cubans to the "horrible alternative of taking to the thicket or succumbing in misery;" that reforms must be instituted in accordance with the needs and circumstances of the time, and that these reforms while designed to give full autonomy to the colony and to create a virtual entity and self controlled administration, shall yet conserve and affirm the sovereignty of Spain by a just distribution of powers and burdens upon a basis of mutual interest untained by methods of selfish expediency.

The first acts of the new government lie in these honorable paths. The policy of cruel rapine and slaughter that so long shocked the universal sentiment of humanity has been reversed. Under the new military commander a broad clemency is proffered. Measures have already been set on foot to relieve the horrors of starvation. The power of the Spanish armies, it is asserted, is to be urged not to spread ruin and desolation, but to protect the resumption of paceful agricultural pursuits and productive industries. That past methods are futile to force a peace by subjugation is freely admitted, and that ruin without conciliation, must inevitably fail to win for Spain the fidelity of a contented dependency.

Decrees in application of the foreshadowed reforms have already been promulgated. The full text of these decrees has not been receiyed, but as furnished in a telegraphic summary from our Minister are: All civil and electoral rights of peninsular Spaniards are, in virture of existing constitutional authority forthwith extended to colonial Spaniards. A scheme of automy has been proclaimed by decree, to become effective upon ratification by the Cortes. It creates a Cuban Parliament which, with the insular executive, can consider and vote upon all subjects affecting local order and interests, possessing unlimited powers save as to matters of state, war and the navy, as to which the governor-general acts by his own authority as the delegate of the central government. This Parliament receives the oath of the governor-general to preserve faithfully the liberties and privileges of the colony, and to it the colonial secretaries are responsible. It has the right to propose to the central government, through the governor-general, modifications of the national charter, and to invite new projects of law or executive measures in the interest of the colony.

Besides its local powers it is competent, first, to regulate electoral registration and procedure and prescribe the qualifications of electors and the manner of exercising suffrage; second to organize courts of justice with native judges from members of the local bar; third, to frame the insular budget both as to expenditures and revenues, without limitation of any kind, and to set apart the revenues to meet the Cuban share of the national budget, which latter will be voted by the National Cortes with the assistance of Cuban Senators and deputies; fourth, to initiate or take part in the negotiations of the national government for commercial treaties which may affect Cuban interests; fifth, to accept or reject commercial treaties which the national government may have concluded without the participation of the Cuban government; sixth, to frame the colonial tariff acting in accord with the peninsular government in scheduling articles of mutual commerce between the mother country and the colonies: Before introducing or voting upon a bill, the Cuban government or the Chambers will lay the project before the central government and hear its opinion thereon, all the correspondence in such regard being made public. Finally, all, conflicts of jurisdiction arising between the different municipal, provincial and insular assemblies, or between the latter and the insular executive power, and which from their nature may not be referable to the central governments for decision, shall be submitted to the courts.

That the government of Sagasta has entered upon a course from which recession with honor is impossible can hardly be questioned, that the few weeks it has existed, it has made earnest of the sincerity of its professions is undeniable. I shall not impugn its sincerity nor should impatience be suffered to embarrass it in the task it has undertaken. It is honestly due to Spain and to our friendly relations with Spain that she should be given a reasonable chance to realize her executions and to prove the asserted efficacy of the new order of things to which she stands irrevocably committed. She has recalled the commander whose brutal orders inflamed the American mind and shocked the civilized world. She has modified the horrible order of concentration and has undertaken to care for the helpless and permit those who desire to resume the cultivation of their fields to do so, and assures them the protection of the Spanish government in their lawful occupations. She has just released the Competitor prisoners heretofore sentenced to death, and who have been the subject of repeated diplomatic correspondence during both this and the preceding administration.

Not a single American citizen is now in arrest or confinement in Cuba of whom this government has any knowledge. The near future will demonstrate whether the indispensable condition of a righteous peace, just alike to the Cubans and to Spain, as well as equitable to all our interests, so intimately involved in the welfare of Cuba is likely to be attended. If not, the exigency of further and other action by the United States will remain to be taken. When that time comes that action will be determined in line of indisputable right and duty. It will be faced, without misgiving or hesitancy in the light of the obligation this government owes to itself, to the people who have confided to it the protection of their interests and honor and to humanity.

Sure of the right, keeping free from all offense ourselves, actuated only by upright and patriotic considerations, moved neither by passion nor selfishness, the government will continue its watchful care over the rights and property of American citizens, and will abate none of its efforts to bring about by peaceful agencies a peace which

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

The Middletown Transcript

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Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware
McKENDREE DOWNHAM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Entered at the Post Office as second-class matter

MIDDLETOWN, DEL, DEC. 11, 1897

THE MESSAGE.

Upon the first page of the TRANSCRIPT will be found in full the message of President McKinley upon the three important subjects of that document, viz.—Currency, Cuba, and Hawaii. Our readers can peruse and form their own conclusions. The president is in no way radical and take the message altogether it is most satisfactory.

The message recommends the building of another battleship for the Pacific, the erection of more dry docks, and the modernizing of the navy yards and recommendations are also made with respect to the Alaskan gold fields, sale of the Kansas Pacific railway, and the government of the Indians.

Upon the extension of our commerce the President says:

"Most desirable from every standpoint of national interest and patriotism is the effort to extend our foreign commerce. To this end our merchant marine should be improved and enlarged. We should do our full share of the carrying trade of the world. We do not do it now. We should be the laggard no longer. The inferiority of our merchant marine is justly humiliating to the national pride. The government by every constitutional means should aid in making our ships familiar visitors at every commercial port of the world, thus opening up new and valuable markets to surplus products of the farm and the factory.

QUID PRO QUO.

"Mr. Liveryman, father sent me over to borrow your horse and carriage this morning to take grandmother out for an airing. He said he knew you delight in doing Christian acts and grandmother always enjoys your easy carriage and comfortable wraps so very much. Thank you, I hate to bother you. We shall want to *hire* a team soon to visit our friends in Selfishville but we will not trouble you so often; we will *hire* of Mr. Favors Only For Pay. Good day.

"Good morning, Mrs. Kind Heart, mother sent me for the loan of your oil stove for a little while knowing you are not using it now and if you can fill it up for her she said it would be a great favor. She intends shortly to purchase one of those fancy ones of Mr. Kind Heart's business competitor and then we shall not need to borrow."

The above are samples of the treatment one neighbor often receives at the hands of another, the frankness of the lack of reciprocity being, of course, in the act oftener than in the spoken word. Every sane man or woman desires friends and it is a delight to accommodate and please friends, but who are one's friends? Certainly not those who fail to render a *quid pro quo* when it can and should be done. Mr. and Mrs. Kind Heart and all their family should learn to say "no" to Mr. Gall, Mrs. Cheek and others of their family who reside in Selfishville.

THE TRANSCRIPT is indebted to Dr. I. S. Vallandigham, a member of the State Board of Health, for a pamphlet compilation of the "Laws of Delaware for Preservation of the Public Health and Registration of Vital Statistics." In nothing is an ounce of preventive worth a pound of cure more certain than in the strict observation of sanitary laws. This compilation is really indispensable to local Boards of Health and town authorities setting forth their full authority under the law. The pamphlet is from the "Star" press and is well done. Dr. Vallandigham will accept the thanks of the TRANSCRIPT for a copy.

THE SMYRNA CALL, formerly Clayton Call, comes to us this week much improved. It is reduced from nine to eight columns and the make up is more attractive. It will have editorial opinions, and very decided ones if we are to judge by the initial number. This is an improvement. We admire men and papers with honest convictions and good judgment in the use of them. The editor has his peculiar office and it is certainly not neutral—or nothing, The Call will be Democratic and of the silver variety, in addition it says:

"But more than these, this journal would be a bright, newsy family newspaper. Its moral tone will be exact. It will try to make people better. It will seek to enter the home where reason and morals and intelligence are appreciated."

"Education will not always qualify a man to make a fortune in this world. In Indiana there is a man who is a graduate of two European Universities and a master of eight languages, and yet is shoveling dirt on the railroad for a $1.25 per day."—Exchange:

Yet this is no argument against education. It does not furnish common sense nor business tact. It only fits the majority to fill their stations in life more acceptably to themselves, to their neighbors, to their country. It would seem that a master of eight languages should be able to use his knowledge to better advantage than the shoveling of dirt, yet this occupation is honorable and the man is undoubtedly more content with the knowledge he possesses than without it.

WE feared Supt. Smith had made a mistake when he accepted the invitation of the School Board at New Castle to hold the County Institute there in preference to Middletown. When we entered the New Castle Opera House on Thursday evening to hear Henry Watterson's famous lecture on Abraham Lincoln we knew a mistake had been made. There were 160 tickets taken at the door. If the lecture had been given in Middletown the orator would have had not less than 400 auditors. There were 150 in attendance upon Tuesday evening's lecture and 130 on Wednesday evening. They were all first-class entertainments. It is settled in the minds of the superintendent and of the teachers that future Institutes will be held in Middletown.

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The twenty-third annual session of the New Castle County Teachers' Institute was held in the historic town of New Castle this week beginning on Tuesday and closing on Friday at noon.

Rev. F. M. Munson, D. D., offered the invocation Tuesday morning. Professor Andrews, principal of New Castle High School, extended a cordial welcome to the teachers in behalf of his co-workers and the citizens of the city; Superintendent Smith responded.

After organizing by electing the following officers; President, Superintendent Smith; vice President, Professor Andrews; Secretaries, Misses Amy R. Piser and Mary E. Grime, the program was taken up.

Dr. E. E. White, of Columbus, Ohio, was the first instructor and gave an interesting talk on Fundamentals in teaching in which he stated that the three things to be considered in fundamental teaching are know ledge, mental power, that is to acquire, express and apply knowledge and skill.

Dr. H. W. Elson, of Philadelphia, was the first speaker at the afternoon session, subject, How to study History. He said we should study the gradual developement of the nation; not to confine ourselves to text books. He laid down three rules namely. Do not hurry, take notes, commit important dates to memory. Following this instructive address. Dr. White gave a talk on Language. He said you could never teach a child by analysis. English Grammar does not confer expression yet we depend upon it for power.

Dr. Elson continued his talk of history in which he said it is well to review often and make chains of events in order to impress them.

Dr. Byron King, of Pittsburg, Pa. for whom the teachers always have a cordial welcome, gave the evening entertainment, which was enjoyed and appreciated by all who were privileged to hear him.

Wednesday Morning.

The Institute opened at 9.30 p. m. after prayer the audience sang America.

Dr. King introduced his subject on Language, by a few pleasant remarks, but not all mirth, he said that the most degrading slavery is that which enslaves a man who goes to his work unwillingly. He began his talk on language by saying that some one once said spoken language is the only language; he advanced the idea that it is not the spoken words or the printed words that alone make a language, it can be expressed by our emotions. We often struggle by symbols to make ourselves understood. Language is a picture painted in words. We might dispense with some parts of speech, the most essential are the noun, verb, adjective and conjnnction; the verb being the strongest part of speech in all languages.

Dr. Elson's subject was Geographical Progression, but he asked the questions he had given the previous afternoon which were: Which is greater liberty or union? Why did the North emancipate the slaves and the South did not? What holds the country together?

These were answered by the teachers other questions arose so the talk was mainly on history telling how to teach events so they would be impressed on the mind.

Dr. King continued his talk on language. He said you cannot change your vocabulary, the words you learn when a child cling to you through life. A word is nothing until you can use it unconsciously.

Language is not the number of words but their adaptation; not so much the amount you read as what you digest.

Dr. Elson gave the opening address in the afternoon; his subject was assigning leesons. Find the interesting facts and enlarge on them, he spoke of assigning a lesson in history, give children facts to inspire them to search for themselves.

Dr. King then spoke on Subjective Reading. He said he who gives and always gives must give out."

A teacher must feed herself in order to feed others. The main point in subjective reading is the power of the mind that enables you to forget your surroundings; by this means one can study no matter how situated. If you wish to remember relax your bodies, forget yourself and the speaker and centre your mind on the thought. He closed his remarks by reciting in his charming style "Chariot Race" from Ben Hur.

Dr. Elson spoke on cause and effect, giving some ideas which might be of great service

Thursday.

Thursday morning Supt. James M. Caughlin, Wilkes Barre, Pa., gave the first address on Practical Teaching in which he dwelt on the will of the teacher to stimulate the pupil. He said will was closely related to duty and work" Talk about the subject you are teaching. The strength you give a child will follow him through life, teach him to learn, *I can*, *I ought* and *I will* accomplish any task.

Dr. Twitmyer, of Bethlehem, Pa., followed talking on "Some things the school should do for children." The work of the school should give the child Physical, Mental and Spiritual Power. He said teach them how to feed and clothe the body, as well as the mind. Inspire pupils to think for themselves, do what you can to encourage the dull ones, and endeavor to train the child to think for himself. Help them to read and find out the good there is in literature. He said strive to mold a character that will be solid, able to battle with rough things of life.

Supt. Coughlin continued his talk on Practical teaching. He spoke of the need of studying grammar to help us in our composition and of books to train our minds. He said we should know through thinking to note resemblance. Also said "never accept on authority that which will admit of sensible demonstration," he enlarged at some length on this thought, advancing some good ideas. Another thought he suggested was to "observe carefully, to infer truthfully, to express accurately. Teachers should strive to keep the children busy, have them form words, gave other suggestions along that line; closed his remarks by a German saying "He who would get the meat must crack the nut."

Thursday Afternoon.

The afternoon session opened with Institute's singing "Battle Hymn of the Republic." Dr. Twitmyer whose very presence was an inspiration, his bright, sunshine face and pleasing manner drew his hearers in such a way they almost forgot the subject in the man. His talk on Primary Teachers opportunities was full of good advice, said "every teacher is a multiplication table of virtue and vices," aim to carry sunshine into your school room, and help lift child up to lead a higher and better life.

Bishop Coleman visited the Institute and made a few well-chosen remarks. Told how important it was for people to have a knowledge of the modern languages. Related some personal experience in not knowing how to express himself accurately He said much of our work no matter how good will be developed by others after we are gone."

Dr. Harter, president of Delaware College, made a few remarks urging teachers to inspire their pupils to attend the College

Dr. Eugene M. Manning, formerly of Lewes, gave an address on "Need of Public Schools of Delaware." Among the ideas advanced were, give the children what will be the most use to them in after life, make the schools attractive, have individuality in your program.

Dr. Coughlin made the closing address of the afternoon by touching on the advantages of a College education. He Spoke of the importance of learning tomemorize as a means of exercising training the mind and having ready a store of usefulknowledge.

A number of the schools in the county had samples of their work during the past year all of which did great credit to the teachers and pupils, among those represented were, New Castle, Newark, Delaware City and DuPont schools.

Friday Morning.

After prayer and the singing of America, Prof. A. R. Spaid gave a talk on Nature Study and how it is best taught in the public schools. He said pupils study nature by watching seeds grow in the school room Teach by association; show the pupils the peculiarities of plants. Pupils in winter can study seeds and leaves. Prof. Spaid referred to the fact that part of the school fund is received from the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It seemed fitting to Our Heavenly Father in His Divine Providence to remove from our midst, our dear friend and fellow teacher, Miss Mary Hodgson Budd, a teacher whose Christian character, earnest work, noble example and sincere friendship should be an inspiration to both teacher and pupil. Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That in her death, our county has lost one, the memory of whose life will linger in the hearts of her pupils and fellow teachers.

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions expressing our sympathy be sent to the family of the deceased, and also entered upon the minutes of this Association.

S. D. TOWNSEND, JR.
R. ANNIE MAXWELL.
BESSIE S. ANDERSON.

LESSONS IN LANGUAGE.

[To speak easily and grammatically is a delight, and worth hours of study to acquire. In an experience of ten years in teaching the editor of this paper found the most effective lessons in language were those based upon the errors of his pupils. These were reported in writing, were numbered and posted about the school room, were corrected in class with reference to grammatical rules, &c. Where the lessons were persisted in for a twelve months the pupils learned to speak grammatically. By request the TRANSCRIPT will try the plan in its columns and all are requested to contribute. The answers will be given with reasons the following week.]

1. "Can I come in?"
2. "I do not admire those kind of people."
3. "I have not said nothing about it."
4. "It is to be divided between you and I."
5. Which is correct in designating a "calling day" on visiting cards to say "Thursdays afternoon" or "Thursday afternoons?"

FOR SALE—A well-bred young horse, cheap. J. C. PARKER.

ROLL OF HONOR.

ROOM No. 1. Albert Massey, Charles Talbot, Lucien Green, Leon De Valinger. George Kelley, Florence Gill, Helen Smith, Elizabeth Hopkins, Irma Z. Pitt, Bessie Crouch, Edith Wilson, Frank Clayton, Bright Cleaver, Harry Bolten, Julia C. Kelley, George I. Lockwood.

ROOM No. 2. Blanche Roberts, Louise McDowell, Bertha Geary, Ella Burchard. Helen Cochran, Randolph Geary, Gertrude McCrone, Ethel Rowe, Mary Nowland, Mary Hoten, Helen Brady, Katie Truax, Sylvia Moore, Rossiter McCrone, Grover Talbot, Ethel Ginn, Oscar Whitlock.

ROOM No. 3. Florie Owens, Annie Bordley, Mattie Roberts, Justine Peverly, May Webb, Elsie Jones, Carrie West, Lillian Solway, Eliza Green, Clarence Donovan, Maud Deakyne, Jessie Willits, Minnie Adams, Geo. Allee, Emma Kelley, Lizzie Holten, May Kumpel, Bertha Bryon, Douglas Lockwood, Mary Gill, Fred Blome.

ROOM No. 4. Louise McCrone, Emily Allee, Edna Banning, Anna Talbot, Addie Whitlock, Edith Mabrey, Mary Truax, Clara Whitlock, Lottie Jolls, Nettie Whitlock, J. C. Parker.

ROOM No. 5. Estella Beasten, Gladys Bragdon, Alice Dawson, Blanche Deakyne, Alice Jarrell, Fannie Mabrey, Edith Shallcross, Ada Scott, Bessie Wright, Lizzie Richards, Taylor Barnett, Reece Darlington, Norman Gill, Clifton Mabrey, Warner Taylor Joseph Walker.

This Tells Where Health May be Found,

And that is more important than making money, If your blood is impure, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine for you. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, rheumatism, catarrh and all other diseases originating in or promoted by impure blood and low state of the system.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, headache.

DELAWARE STEAMERS.

The annual report of Gen. Smith upon the improvements in navigation contains the following upon the Delaware Rivers:

Appoquinimink River—Balance, July 1st, 1896, $9,847.27; amount expended during the year, $738.25; balance unexpended, July 1st, 1897, $9,111.02, all of which is covered by incompleted contracts; amount (estimated) required for completion of existing project, $19,963; amount that can be profitably expended in the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1899, $10.000. The present contract for dredging is to be completed by July 15th, 1898. During the year the value of commerce was as follows: Receipts, $608,750; shipments, $352,300; total, $961,250. There are 4 steamers. 6 tugs, 8 barges and 4 schooners plying on the stream.

Smyrna River—Balance, July 1st, 1896, $8,661.18; amount expended during the year, $3,624,28, balance July 1st, 1897, $5,036.90, of which $5,000 is covered by incompleted contracts; balance $36 90 (amount estimated) required for completion of existing project, $9,365, which amount can be profitably expended in the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1899. The existing contract for dredging is to be completed by July 15th, 1898. During the year the value of the commerce was as follows: Receipts, $803,830; shipments, $2,230,450; total, $3,034,280. There are 5 steamers 3 tug boats and 3 schooners plying regularly on the stream, in addition to which other vessels frequently ply therein.

For Muderkill River—(Frederica) $6,974.47 was expended during the year. The value of the commerce during the year was as follows: Receipts, $522,662.50; shipments, $402,700; total, $925,362.50.

Mispillion River—(Milford) has an appropriation of $4,492.61, only partially expended. The chief difficulty is a sand bar at the entrance in the bay. The value of the commerce during the year was as follow: Receipts, $356,465; shipments, $494,133; total; $850,590. There is 1 tug, 20 schooners, 2 sloops and 15 barges plying on the stream. One schooner was built and 45 vessels were repaired on the stream during the year.

Unclaimed Letters.

List of unclaimed letters remaining in the Middletown post-office which can be had by saying they are advertised. George Boyer, H. N. B., William Drummer Mary Johnson, William Emory Roach, Mary L. Smith, Lesia Wadas.

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 6, 1897.

A Queer Old London Street

Has been built, up on the Third Floor, Market street side—a wide-ish, narrow-ish, twisty street, with funny old shops on either side, and one shop that is in the middle of the street through perversest oddity of all.

Well, all those shops are stores—for the selling of Christmas goods, stores holding funny old goods and modern goods, too, shown and sold amid funny surroundings.

Queer, quaint, interesting.

But the goods are Wanamaker goods, sold really in the usual safe Wanamaker way, very different from the old way—same in prices; same every way as the regular stocks here, except for their strange surroundings. The idea is really decorative—a holiday unusualness.

Sixteen selling places along this street—

PRINT SHOP
[for pictures]
A BOOKSELLER'S
CANDY SHOP
[with queer fountain]
LEATHER AND STATIONERY
DESK FIXINGS
JAPANESE BOOTH
OLD CHINA SHOP
TOY SHOP
[with a miniature kitchen much over a century old]
NEEDLEWORK STALL
IRONMONGER'S
DRAPER SHOP
LINEN DRAPER'S
FLOWER MARKET
SILVERSMITH'S
CHEMIST'S SHOP
SHOE AND COBBLING SHOP
[with cobbler handy to fix up your shoes]

CHRISTMAS IN AFRICA—Santa Claus having coaxed a full-size elephant to help him with his pack. Too warm for reindeer. The little Hottentots are seeing their first Christmas—so are two mischievous monkeys. Second floor, Thirteenth and Market.

THE NORWICH COACH—Its route is from Norwich to London and at Christmas time the demands upon the line for the hauling of turkeys is so great that human "fares" are often given the cold shoulder. Mr. Hone, in his "Every-Day Book," says this line in December, 1793, hauled one thousand seven hundred turkeys. The coach is loaded. Four prancing steeds are ready for the start. Third floor, Juniper street.

A giant Kriss Kringle stands—and moves and blinks, in the Transept dome.

Caleb Plummer, the toymaker of Dickens' "Cricket on the Hearth," is shown at work. Basement.

And the great aisles from Market to Chestnut and Thirteenth to Juniper are perfect bowers of lit-up Christmas trees.

John Wanamaker.

WE GIVE STAR TRADING STAMPS.

Aside from the question of saving money, the certain satisfaction which such a stock of Overcoats as ours guarantees you is alone worth a great deal.

It's an opportunity of seeing the various cloths made up—made up in all the various overcoat styles—made up, too, in a manner no one can better.

Overcoats from the short reefer to the long ulster.

For $5—Black, blue and grey Kersey Overcoats. These overcoats surprise every person who sees them. Strongly lined and sewed, perfect fit, deep velvet collar, seams piped. They are worth fully seven fifty—they are nearly sold and none to be had after these are gone. We also have a good Storm Overcoat of all-wool cloth for $5.

For $8—Fine Kersey Overcoats, Italian cloth linings, French facings, velvet collars fit well, and look as well as any Ten Dollar Overcoat sold,

For $10—You've heard of our Ten Dollar Overcoat, haven't you? Lined throughout with Skinner's satin, which is guaranteed to wear for two years or we'll reline free! But if you don't like the satin, we have them lined with fancy Cassimere and plain lapped seams or plain seams, edges raw or stitched. Materials are Kersey, Meltons, black and grey Clays.

Of course Overcoats for more—up to $20.

Ask for stamps.

Store open every evening until Christmas.

MAX EPHRAIM, PROP.
NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE,
316 Market Street,
WILMINGTON, DEL

John W. Jolls,
Dealer in
The Wm. Lea & Sons.,
Fancy Rolled Flour and Patent
Mill Feed of all kinds, Seeds, Coal, Etc.
COAL COAL.
Agents for WM. LEA & SONS CO., in the
PURCHASE OF GRAIN

J. WARREN BULLEN,
BOSTON ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
The Always Reliable.

OVERCOATS. | Covets, Blue and Black Kersey.

All Prices Guaranteed Satisfactory.

Mackintoshes, $5.00.
Guaranteed to Turn Water.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS
The Nobbiest Neckwear in Teck, Puff and Four-in-hand
SEE OUR WINDOW.
OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
contains lots of Novelties in Fall and Winter Suits, Overcoats and Trouserings.

213 Market Street, 212 Shipley Street,
PHONE 668. - - - WILMINGTON, DEL.

I HAVE A NICE LOT OF
MACKINTOSHES
AT $3.00!
Suitable for Christmas Presents. Ladies', Misses' and Men's Box and Cape Coats.
All goods selected now will be kept until Christmas if so desired.
JOS. C. JOLLS,
Middletown, - Delaware.

Harrisons'—BERLIN, MD.

Budded last season over one and a half Million Peach Trees from Natural Tennessee Seed, and on land that has not been peached—In a locality with no yellows or scale, and as healthy as can be grown. Come and see them before you buy.

REFERENCE: EDITOR OF TRANSCRIPT.
A. HUSHEBECK, Agent, Middletown, Delaware.
Harrisons' Nurseries, Berlin, Md

GREATER OAK HALL | GREATER OAK HALL

First great Fur Sale in Oak Hall

Beautiful, perfect, furriest of furs, and finest of fur matching. The burden of knowing fur goodness for you is on us; the burden of selling fair is on us. We sell for the least we can—furs, cloth, leather—we sell a dollar's worth for a dollar—or do more.

Alaska Seal Jackets: Fly box front, satin lined throughout; storm collar; can be worn open. Really $250 worth; our price $200.

Seal Skin Jackets: fly front; 34 inches breast measure; 25 long. Regular value $175; our price, $135.

Real Seal Capes, edged with fine Marten; satin lined; extra value at $190; our price $150.

Persian Lamb Jackets: 25 inches long; newest shape; $190 worth; our price $139.

Persian Lamb Jackets; 36 to 38 sizes; usual $150 worth; our price $119.

Electric Seal Coats; special satin lining; storm collar; tailor-back; 26 inches long; fair $40 worth; we ask $35.

China Seal Coats; good $27.50 value, for $24.

Canada Seal Capes, satin lined, $15

Fur Collarettes, $4.75 to $75.

This women's and girl's store grows by leaps and bounds; the cloaks and dresses are good as the city knows—and the prices are better.

How we serve Men and Boys

Better than ever. The rising market in clothing prices can't find it's way in here this season. We sell a better suit for $7.50 than we ever did—better overcoat.

Our overcoats and stormcoats are numbered by thousands—$45 to $5. This $5 coat is a solid, warm, real winter comfort—we could be almost anybody else and sell it for $7.50 instead of $5. We know no store where you'll get as good for $7.50 to $25 (boys about half as much). We manufacture them all. There's no place like Oak Hall for buying good clothes at low prices—man or boy. You save often a third of your money—usually one-fourth.

We pay railroad fare on purchases of reasonable amount.

Wanamaker & Brown
Sixth and Market, Phila.

Clothing... ...Values.

Scan this list of prices. Compare the garments. They will prove to you that our prices are positively lower than elsewhere. You can depend on every garment being of the highest grade. Investigate, it will pay you.

OVERCOATS.

You'll be surprised at our $10.00 All-Wool Overcoats, Cheviots and Meltons, lined with fancy cloth, heavy satin yokes, with selicia sleeve lining, other stores get $15.00 for this grade coat. here at $10.00.

Fine Dressy Overcoats at $7.50. This lot which we are now showing in Blue, Black and Browns are beautifully tailored, have fine Italian cloth lining, some have satin yokes and satin sleeve lining; no better value elsewhere under $10, here while they last at $7.50.

Men's Heavy Storm Overcoats, $5.00, wool lined, extra large collars, usual charge at other stores $7.00, here at $5.00.

MEN'S SUITS.

See these Handsome Nobby Suits at $4 95.

The new style Fancy Worsted, well cut perfect fitting, best tailoring, extra grade Italian lining, sold usually at $7 to $8, here while they last at $4.94.

The Swellest Style Men's Suits $10.

All the new and desirable patterns in Fancy and Clay Worsteds, tailored in first-class manner with fine Italian lining, $14 elsewhere, they're extraordinary value at $10.

Men's Fine Wool Suits $3.98.

Brown plaids. Here's a suit made up to sell at $4.50 or $5. Sample line only. If we have your size here's a bargain while they last, at $3.98.

FOR THE SMALL BOY.

Reefer Coats at $3.50. This lot includes Blue and Gray Chinchilla; 3 to 8 years, well worth $5, here at $3.50.

Good wearing Double Breasted Suits, $1.50; some are braid trimmed, aged 5 to 14, made and finished equal to higher priced suits, usually $2.50, here $1.50.

Boys' Double Breasted Suits, $2.90; age 4 to 15 years, some have sailor collars, trimmed with braid, usually charged $4, here $2.90.

Young Men's Overcoats, 13 to 18 years, $5, in Grays, Browns and Blacks, some have satin sleeve lining, and fully worth $8, here $5.

UNDERWEAR.

Men's All-Wool Medicated Shirts, silk bound necks, pearl buttons, also Drawers, 75c.

Natural Wool Half Hose, medium weight, full regular made, double soles. 15c the pair,

Cardigan Jackets, Mohair binding, woven collars, all sizes, $1.00 and $1.25.

Indigo Blue Flannel Shirts, double breasted, deep yokes, felled seams, 70c.

Laundered White Shirts, double front and back, three-ply linen bosom, sizes 14 to 17, 48c.

See our Men's Fine Felt Derby Hats at $1.29.

MEN'S SHOES.

Men's Satin Calf Congress Shoes, solid leather, and will give good wear, 98c.

Men's Russia Grain Leather Shoes, made especially for fall and winter wear, broad triple extension soles, $2.

Men's Genuine French Calf Lace and Congress Shoes, solid leather, hand welt, broad extension soles, also in Russia Calf and Box Calf, $2.50.

Boys' Satin Calf Shoes, 13 to 2½, $1.

Boys' Box Calf Shoes, for the little tot, and will stand good wear, $125.

Little Boys' Enamel Shoes, a most excellent winter shoe, here at $1.25.

J. B. Messick,
Middletown, Delaware.

THE TRANSCRIPT, $1.00 PER YEAR.

Wm. B. Sharp & Co.
FOURTH and MARKET STS.
Wilmington, Del.

Commencing next week our Store will be open every evening until Christmas.

Our store puts on its Christmas dress and is ready to receive its lookers and customers. Our decorators have wrought many thoughts into completion which will add suggestions to your choosing. Our store is filled with good and useful things that go into every household and we would be glad to have a visit or inspection from you.

Our Handkerchief sales have been large and nowhere can you find a better line of these popular gift things. We give a fancy box with every $1 worth of Handkerchiefs and have them from 5c to $4.50 each.

Pocketbooks and Bags—

Specially selected for the holiday giving—pocketbooks purses, small bags and Boston bags, from 10c to $2 50 each.

Rugs—

The most stylish and Oriental effects, made in Japan. Rugs at much reduced prices.

3x 6—$1.10
4x 7—$1.35
6x 9—$2.50
9x12—$5.75
12x15—$11.00

These are special prices for holiday offerings.

Moquette Rugs—

The most elegant and finest rugs made for the price.

18x36—85c
27x 64—$1.85
36x72—$3.10

Carpet Sweepers—

You can only buy the celebrated Gold and Silver Medal Ball-bearing Action Sweepers at our store. We have sold thousands without a complaint—$2.25 and $3.00.

Ladies Jackets—

Twenty-five will be offered at a special price. They are right new, the best style and made of fine pebbled Cheviot medium weight, lined throughout with black silk twilled satin sizes, 34 to 40; have been aways $9.00. Will be sold for $5.98.

Oneita Combination Suits

All in natural gray. Will be offered as a special bargain for 39c for the suit; reduced from 75c. These are worthy a quick look.

Rockers—

Two beautiful, comfortable and well-made Double back Rockers, made specially for holiday trade. Cobbler and saddle seats.

$3.49 from $4.50.

Upholstered,

$3.98 from $5.00.

WM. B. SHARP & CO.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggists for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co. Madison Place. PHILADA., PA.
Sold by all Local Druggists.

Geo. W. Peterson,
BROAD AND MAIN STS.,
Middletown, - Delaware.

2000 Pieces
Ready Made Wear!
For Ladies and Children
—AT—
10c. PER PIECE!

300 Shirt Waists,
FROM 25 CENTS UPWARDS.
A FEW SILK WAISTS.

300 Wrappers,
All Styles and all Prices, best of all our own make.

Ladies Suits Made to Order.
And full line always kept on hand.
A full line of Clothing for Ladies. Underwear of all kinds.

MILLINERY!
The best line we have ever had in stock at reasonable prices.
GEO. W. PETERSON.

The Middletown Transcript

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., DEC. 11, 1897.

Local News.

—New Upright Piano for sale cheap.
J. B. MESSICK.

—Go to W. T. Connellees and look at his Almonds.

—Baltimore Grits, 3cts. per lb. at Evans' Exchange Store.

Every body uses Bragdon's Poultry Remedy, it cures; 25 cents.

—WANTED.—Operators on Shirts. Apply to F. H. Burgess at Factory.

—A large variety oil heaters, at low prices. MIDDLETOWN HARDWARE HOUSE.

—Wheat sold in Chicago yesterday for $1.09 the highest price since 1888.

—FOR RENT.—Three Dwellings on Main street and one in the rear.
MISS FANNIE SHEPHERD.

—The best White Malaga Grapes, 18cts. per lb. at W. T. CONNELEE'S.

—Pennsylvania and Sussex County Pure Buckwheat flour, at Evans Exchange store.

—House I now occupy for Rent. Possion December 1st. J. B. MESSICK.

—Cook stoves and rangesfor coal or wood Prices low.
MIDDLETOWN HARDWARE HOUSE.

It's folly, to lose your poultry when the use of Bragdon's Poultry Remedy is guaranteed to you for 25 cents.

Catarrh, like scrofula is a disease of the blood and may be cured by purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

—The mother of the President still lives though unconscious. He returned to her bedside after the opening of Congress on Monday.

—You'll want some pictures framed for Holiday Presents—Rowe now has on hand a fine selection of mouldings. Give him your orders early.

—For Candies, Nuts, Raisins, Prunes and all kinds of Dried and Canned Fruits and Vegetables, go to W. T. CONNELLEE'S.

—3,000 pieces of Wall Papers of new designs await your inspection at G. G Rowe's, Main and Scott streets. Prices never so low. Look at them.

—For Pettijohn's Breakfast Food, Scotch Oats, Rolled Avena, Germea, Hominy and Hominy Gritz, Tapioca, Gelatine, and Bakers Chocolate go to W. T. CONNELLEES.

—For the best Canned Corn, Peaches, Tomatoes, Baked Beans, French and Domestic Peas, Imported Olive Oil, Queen Olives, Chow Chow and Pickles go to W. T. CONNELLEE'S.

—The New Castle County Democratic County Executive Committee decided to call a convention in this county to amend the party rules, on the first Thursday in February.

—Mr. F. B. Watkins, manager of the steamer Clio, plying between Odessa and Philadelphia, has made a contract with the Neafie & Levy Ship and Engine Co. to build a new iron-hull boat for his line.

—The Rev. J. L. Vailendigham D. D., will preach in the Forest-Presbyterian Church on to-morrow, Sunday evening, and the Pastor the Rev. F. H. Moore, will preach at the morning service. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

—J. Frank Brinkerhoff, of Philadelphia, Specialist in lenses for the eye, will again be in Middletown at Mrs. Massey's Jewelry store on Tuesday, December 14th. No charge to examine your eyes to determine if you will be benefitted by wearing glasses.

—Every Evening says: "Bishop Newman having said that he will not appoint a factionist to the office of presiding elder, it would seem that his field in which to select a presiding elder is very limited and that his friend, the Rev. Ezra Tinker, LL. D., might be asked to occupy that very important and responsible position.

—Henry Clay Turner, who was at one time a well-known lawyer in Wilmington, died early Friday at the Delaware State Hospital for the insane at Farnhurst. Death was due to mental trouble, from which Mr. Turner, had suffered since last June. when he was admitted to the institution. The deceased was 48 years of age, but for the past five or six years had been in failing health.

—In the report given last week of the Thanksgiving Anniversary at Armstrong's Chapel one of the most interesting exercises was untentionally omitted. Handsome Teacher's Bibles were presented to four boys and four girls for memorizing the Catechism during the year Dr. Moore made the presentation in his most happy vein. The recipients are Bessie Bishop, Sallia Rust, Sallie Fowler; Matilda Truitt, Harry Dolson, Bayard Ellason, Thomas Ellason, and George Paxson.

—State Councillor Frank M. Jones made his annual official visitation to Middletown Council, No. 2, on Monday night. After the regular Lodge work he was escorted to the Hose House by a number of the "the boys" and entertained. Mr. Jones is a member of the newspaper fraternity being one of the proprietors of the "Sussex Journal" at Georgetown and he paid the TRANSCRIPT a pleasant call. He has recently been admitted to the Sussex Bar with very bright prospects.

—At the adjourned meeting of the Y. M. C. A. held Tuesday evening there were fourteen members present, indicative of a growing interest. The committee all made most favorable reports. There were reported names of ten of the twelve guarantors to pay the rent of one of the rooms for the year. The present membership is 55 and a committee was appointed to solicit others to join the association. There are four daily papers now regularly upon the tables, to wit—New York Press, the Record, the Times and the North American of Philadelphia. Also Harper's Weekly, Youth's Companion, and St. Nicholas have been donated. The committee on literature have a proposition of material aid in this direction provided "five magazines" can be procured for the rooms. Who will donate a magazine or part of the price of one? Communicate with any member of the committee, Rev. F. H. Moore. J. S. Ash, or McKendree Downham. Next meeting on Friday evening, Dec. 17th.

—The entertainment on Monday evening last in the Parish Building, given by the King's Daughters, reflects great credit upon this society of young ladies. In the little drama, "A Blind Attachment," which they rendered, the parts were well taken. Miss Mary Maxwell was the fastidious aunt Miss Annie Cochran, the solicitous mother; Miss Lucie Cochran, the young and waving daughter; Miss Salye Cochran, the gay and daring cousin; and Miss Adda Foard, the interested and matronely boarding house keeper. They all showed an aptitude for their parts which led up to the success of the whole. The duet rendered by Misses Ada and Blanche Cochran was also pleasing, and last but not least was the table which had been prepared by the young ladies to which the audience was invited to contribute to the success of the entertainment by purchasing the articles with which it was laden. The net proceeds of the entertainment are about $15 and the King's Daughters wish to express their thanks to the friends who gave them their presence and support. It is a noble work in which they are engaged and they should be helped and encouraged by all;

—Baltimore Pearl Hominy at Evans' Exchange Store.

FOR SALE—A well-bred young horse, cheap. J. C. PARKER.

—FOR RENT.—Dwelling on Main street, east of Broad. JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

—Heating Stoves, large and small, for coal and wood at 'way down prices at
MIDDLETOWN HARDWARE HOUSE.

—Corn Beans 5cts. a quart at Evans' Exchange Store.

—Presiding Elder Corkran will preach in the M. E. Church, to-morrow evening at 7.30.

—Some of our farmers are selling their corn on the cob and have begun delivering at 24 cents.

—Remember that J. F. McWhorter has a full line of carriage and agricultural Implements on hand

—Any size or style of Picture Frame made by G. G. Rowe at less than city prices; satisfaction assured.

—Mrs. Henrietta Paryis had a sale of household goods on Wednesday preparatory to moving to Philadelphia.

—If you want a useful and pretty Christmas gift, either for lady or gentleman, inspect the line at Vaughan's Pharmacy.

—Browntown Church will give a New York Cake Walk and Mock Wedding on Thursday evening, Dec. 16th, admission 5 cents.

—The school children have enjoyed their holiday and the pleasant weather while the the teachers have been at the institute this week.

—Manicure, Toilet and Smokers Sets, Mirrors, Frames, collar, cuff, handkerchief and veil boxes, pretty designs. All new goods
Vaughan's Pharmacy.

—Sachets, Pocket Books, Writing Paper, Extracts in boxes or in bulk "Alfred Wright's" Vaughan's Pharmacy.

—A Hint for Christmas. A pair of nice gold spectables for Mama. Eyes tested by G. W. Foard, Optician and Watchmaker, Middletown.

—The following officers of Odessa Conclave, I. O. H., for the year 1898, have been elected: Archon, Jos. G. Brown; Secretary, J. Fletcher Deakyne; Financier, John G. Armstrong; Treasurer, L. V. Aspril, Jr.

PROFESSIONAL CARD.—Dr. W. E. Barnard Surgeon Dentist, office same location, opposite the post office. All operations pertaining to dentistry guaranteed. Odontunder and Gas for painless extracting.

—President McKinley's address at the Commercial Museum in Philadelphie was reported (by appointment) by a graduate of Goldey (Wil. Del.) Commercial and Shorthand College. Send for catalogue.

—At a meeting of the officers of the First Regiment of the National Guard Theodore Townsend, editor of the Milford Chronicle, who has been connected with the Guard 15 years, was elected major of the regiment.

—Advantages of LeGore's Combination of Lime above others are, it acts quicker, asts longer, takes less per acre. For State analysis and scientific test. testimonials, prices, &c, address, J. W. LeGore, Woodsboro, Md.

—A prettily dressed window is a drawing advertisement wherever people pass and repass. Messick's windows not only invite but they fairly draw one into the store. They are tasty and Mr. Conollee has made his tasty also. It is a tasty row.

—The Sassafras letter to the Chestertown Transcript says: "Mr. Harry Shepherd, who rented the late B. F. H. Caulk property, moved into our midst last week from Caroline county. Mrs. Caulk will at the end of the year, move to the village, occupying Mr. R. J. Townsend's property."

—Mr. Lanning, of Trenton, N. J. was in town on Tuesday and has engaged to travel over his State next year in the interests of the Diamond State Harness Factory. He is an experienced salesman and his orders will undoubtedly add very materially to the output next year of Mr. Parker's growing business.

—The many friends of Mr. Purnell L. McWhorter will be glad to learn through a notice appearing in this issue that with the beginning of the new year he will become the junior partner in the firm of J. Frank McWhorter & Son. Mr. McWhorter has grown up with his father's large business. thoroughly understanding its details, and well-known to their many customers. The TRANSCRIPT extends its congratulations and may the business of the new firm grow in the same ratio as it has during the past 18 years in the best wish possible for success.

—The matter of circulating library under the management of the Y. M. C. A. is being agitated and the committee on literature has been instructed to consider the advisability of inaugurating plans for securing one. If those interested in the matter will report to their pastor or to a member of the committee it will be a favor. The report should be in the line of material aid to be rendered by donation of books, &c. The idea is to have the use of the library open to all who desire it, not confined to members of the Y. M. C. A. If you favor a circulating library consult the committee, Rev. F. H. Moore, John S. Ash, McKendree Downham, or your pastor.

The Play and Festival.

"Not for a long time has the Opera House witnessed better amateur acting than that of Thursday evening" is the approving verdict of many who attended the play. The dramatic talent displayed surprised a great many and the galaxy of beauty in the pantomine and tableaux drew many exclamation of admiration. Those taking part in "Timothy Delano's Courtship" were Misses Will. Beasten, Mabel Parvis and Helen Price, and Messrs. John C. Kelley and Walter Beasten. In the pantomime, "Search for Happiness," the following characters were represented: Searcher, Miss Annie Ellison; Wealth, Miss Mable Parvis; Power, Miss Viola Ennis; Knowledge, Miss Susie Ellison; Fame, Miss May Holten; Music, Mrs. C. A. Ritchie; Art, Miss Stella Suydam; Beauty, Miss Mary Maxwell; Love, "Cupid," Miss Blanche Cleaver; Religion, Miss Susie Parker.

The following is the synopsis. "The different characters present themselves to the "Searcher," hoping to bring her happiness. At first each one is accepted, but she soon finds that "Wealth," is too burdensome; "Power," too great responsibility; "Knowledge," too perplexing; "Fame," brings with her crown of laurels thorns; "Music and Art," are fleeting; "Beauty," fades: "Love is not constant; but in "Religion," she finds true peace and true happiness.

The supper served by the young ladies was well patronzed and the treasury of the Mite Society of Forest Presbyterian Church realized about $100.00.

Notice—Partnership Change.

The business carried on under the name of J. F. McWhorter for the last eighteen years in Middletown, Delaware, will be changed after Jan 1st 1898 to J. F. McWhorter & Son. Therefore it will be absolutely necessary for all indebted to the said J. F. McWhorter to adjust their accounts at once. It will be appreciated very much if creditors will stop in and settle the same thus saving the trouble of driving over the country to see them.

The new firm will try to be more accomodating and to sell goods, if possible, cheaper than ever. We will always have on hand a full line of Agricultural Implements, Carriages, &c.

J. F. McWHORTER.

PERSONALITIES

Little Lines About Men and Women and What They Are Doing.

(If you have been away on a visit, or have visitors at your home send us the news, send it early. What may seem of no interest to you, may be pleasing to some one else. We are always pleased to publish any items of personal or local mention and cordially invite our patrons to furnish us the facts.)

—Mr. W. T. Budd was in town over Sunday.

—Mr. Geo. F. Brady was in Wilmington Tuesday.

—Mr. James Buck was a guest of friends in town on Monday.

—Col. Joseph Hanson, of New York, was in town on Thursday.

—Mrs. George Rowe and Edgar spent several days in Philadelphia this week.

—Miss Aneita Houston, of Philadelphia, spent several days in town this week.

—Mr. Archer Stites, of Chicago, spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. T. H. Gilpin.

—Mr. D. L. Dunning, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday last with Capt. Samuel Pennington.

—Master Joseph Comegys spent several days in Wilmington with Mrs. Daniel Barnard this week.

—Miss Bessie S. Anderson has been visiting relatives in Wilmington since the Institute adjourned.

—Dr. and Mrs. H. Vaughan drove to Smyrna on Wednesday evening to hear the Watterson lecture.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Dodd and little daughter of Providence, R. I., have been visiting relatives and friends in this vicinity.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Eliason, of Baltimore, were in town the first of the week attending the funeral of Mr. William Houston.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Naudain have returned to Baltimore, having been called here by the illness and death of Mrs. Naudain's father.

—Mrs. William A. VanSant returned to Wilmington Thursday, after a visit of several days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Green.

—Mrs. Virginia Massey, Miss Mary W. Anderson, Mr. J. C. Parker and Mr. Albert Massey were visitors in New Castle during the Institute. The Watterson lecture was the chief attraction.

DELAWARE CITY.

Mr. Henry VonCulin is ill.

Rev. L. A. Oates has left for the South.

Mr. Morris is selling off his goods at cost.

Mr. John Ganner has taken unto himself a wife.

Dr. F. S. Dunlap visited in Kent Co. Md., this week.

Dr. and Mrs. F. Belville spent Wednesday in Philadelphia.

Mrs. H. C. Johannes returned on Friday from Washington, D. C.

Presiding Elder Barrett will preach in the M. E. Church on Sunday.

Bishop Coleman held a service in Christ Church on Thursday evening.

Mr. Wright, a lay reader, officiated in the Episcopal Church on Sunday.

Rev. Dr. Meade, of Bedford, Pa., will officiate in Christ Church next Sunday.

Mrs. Margaret Hunter, who was stricken with paralysis on Monday, is somewhat better at time of writing.

Dr. Woodward has been ordered to Philadelphia for the winter and has with his family left the quarantine station.

The squeal of the porker is heard the length and breadth of Delaware City for the last time. Poor people will have to give up the luxury of buckwheat cakes and sausage.

CALLED IN THE EARLY WINTER OF LIFE.

One of Middletown's most estimable citizens has been called, as it were, in the early winter of life from earthly labor to eternal rest. Mr. W H. Houston was stricken with apoplexy on Sunday morning, Nov. 21, just at the close of the services in Forest Presbyterian Church. He lingered for nearly two weeks, death releasing him on Friday Dec. 3rd about 8:30 p. m.

Mr. Houston was born Jan. 10th, 1833, and has been a succesful farmer and business man in this community all his life. Genial in temperament he enjoyed to the fullest the society of his friends. He was a companionable gentleman of the old type. In politics he was a Democrat pronounced in his views but liberal enough to accord to his friends an honest difference of opinion. In religion he was a Presbyterian but with a cordial God speed to the good work of all other denominations. No other member more faithfully attended the services of Forest Presbyterian Church than Mr. Houston of which he has been a member over 30 years. Fourteen years ago he left his fine farm near Mt. Pleasant, coming to Middletown to reside. His home has always been the centre for the gathering of a large circle of friends Mr. Houston married Miss Sarah Eliason who mourns his loss to-day, with their two daughters, Mrs. J. M. Naudain, of Baltimore, and Miss Myrtle Houston. The aged mother, Mrs. Henrietta A. Houston, still survives. She is 84 years old and her tender sympathy for her "dear boy" can never fade from the memory of those who love both mother and son. A brother, Mr. George H. Houston, also survives to mourn his loss with a large circle of friends.

The funeral services were held on Monday, conducted by Drs. Moore and Wood, and attended by many friends and neighbors. The floral offerings like the tributes of the ministers were numerous, fragrant and beautiful. Interment was had in the family lot at Forest Cemetery.

KENT COUNTY.

Smyrna's newly elected engineer for the electric light plant, J. H. Wilson, was formerly from Townsend, this county. The Smyrna plant is said to be damaged very much through cheap labor.

On Dec. 1st Camden lost one of its oldest and most respected citizens, in the death of Edward Lord. Mr. Lord was 92 years old at the time of his death and had been married over 63 years, his wife, who survives him, being Elizabeth Payne, and the couple resided in Camden for the greater part of their lives, where they raised a family of ten children, eight of whom are now living. The interment was on Saturday. The children are W. P. Lord, Governor of Oregon, and prior to his elevation to the gubernatorial chair he had occupied the Chief Justice bench for 15 years; Edward Lord hardware dealer, of Hanford, California; Thomas P. Lord, cashier of the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, Illinois; Charles W. Lord, nurseryman of Camden, Del.; James Lord, Recorder of Deeds, of Kent county, Del.; Frank Lord, machinist, of Reading, Pa.; Miss Lizzie Lord, music teacher, of Camden, Del, and Mrs. Annie Lord Hynson, widow of the late H. L. Hynson, of Milford, Del.

BOOKER—BORGER.

Charles Booker and Mamie C. Borger were united in marriage at the home of the bride's father, Michael Boyer, in Chesapeake City, Md., Dec. 2, 1897 by the Rev. H. A. G. Westerfield.

ODESSA NOTES.

J. H. Enos spent Thursday in Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Daniel Corbit was the guest of Philadelphia relatives Sunday.

No school Thursday and Friday as the teachers attended the Institute.

Mr. Thomas Hurn, of your town and Wilmington, was in town Wednesday.

Mrs. Richard Foard and Miss Martha Townsend took a trip to Philadelphia this week.

Will Townsend left this week for Wilmington. He will be away for several weeks.

Mrs. Hukill and sons from Middletown and Misses Williams spent Wednesday with their sister, Mrs. Aspril.

Mr. Wm. H. Hickey, who was confined to his room for several days threatened with pleurisy, is able to be out again.

Mrs. James Clothier and son, from near Chestertown, spent a few days of this week with her mother, Mrs. David Morgan.

Mr. Wm. S. VanDyke has been unable to attend to his work at the shirt factory this week. He has not been well since he fell and dislocated his shoulder.

The Epworth League has presented the church with one hundred copies of the Psalms and fifty Hymnals. A vote of thanks from the Official Board was read at the business meeting Wednesday night. Ten new members were elected.

While playing at school Monday little John Hiller fell cutting his face and breaking his right wrist. The plucky little fellow walked to his home which is quite a distance from the school and then back to the Drs. office to have his wrist set.

Neafie and Levy, of Philadelphia, are building an iron steamer for the Watkins Steamboat Co. to take the place of the Clio. The new boat will be 15ft longer and 1 foot broader than the Clio and draw two feet less water. She will have more and better passenger accomodations, larger freight capacity, make better time and be in every way superior to the old boat. Had the Clio run until next June she would have been in service 20 years. At the time she was built she was one of the fastest crafts of her kind on the river. We are sorry to part with an old friend and yet very glad we are to have a new steamer.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company will Issue Clerical Orders for 1898.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that the issue of clerical orders will be continued for 1898 on the same lines as in effect at present.

Application blanks may be obtained of ticket agents, and same should reach the General Office by December 20, so that orders may be mailed December 31 to clergymen entitled to receive them. Orders will be issued only on individual application of clergymen, to be made on blanks furnished by the Company and certified to by one of its agents.

FOR SALE!

CHEAP, a well bred
YOUNG HORSE.
11-dec.tf J. C. PARKER.

Public Sale!

The undersigned will sell at Public Sale on MONDAY, DEC. 27th, 1897, at his shop in Middletown, Del., at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following property of George Manning on account of repairs:
One Covered Market Wagon, with tongue, new wheels, new tires, and new axles.
11-dec.3t GEORGE W. PETERSON.

FOR SALE!

A small second hand
...PIPE ORGAN...
in Fair Condition; suitable for Small Church. For particulars, Address,
J. C. PARKER,
11-dec.tf Middletown, Del.

Notice--Election!

THE PEOPLES' NATIONAL BANK, OF MIDDLETOWN,
Middletown Del., Dec. 8th, 1897.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TEN DIRECTORS will be held at the banking house, on SATURDAY, JANUARY 8th, 1898, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 12 o'clock, noon.
11 dec.4t G. D. KELLEY, Cashier.

Notice--Election!

NEW CASTLE COUNTY NATIONAL BANK OF ODESSA, December 8th, 1897.
The Stockholders, Annual Meeting for the election of NINE DIRECTORS to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5th, 1898, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M., and 1 o'clock, P. M.
11 dec.3t JOS. L. GIBSON, Cashier.

Notice!

The Annual Meeting of the
Cantwell Mutual Insurance Co.,
Will be held at the Hotel of Charles W. Lloyd, in ODESSA, DEL.,
Monday, JANUARY 3d, 1898,
at which time seven (7) Directors will be elected to serve the ensuing year. The premium on Deposit Notes at the rate of five (5) per cent. will be required to be paid. The Directors have declared a Dividend of ten (10) per cent. out of the Surplus Fund on all balances standing to the credit of members, payable on and after January 3d, 1898. Election for Directors will take place between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN C. CORBIT, President.
JOSEPH G. BROWN, Secretary.
Odessa, Del., December 8, 1897.

MAJOR A. SMITH,
PROPRIETOR OF THE
Diamond State Restaurant,
Has Removed from
NOS. 7 AND 9 FRENCH STREET TO
No. 122 Market St.
WILMINGTON, DEL.
Meals at All Hours.
Roast Dinners and Poultry—the Best in the City.
Mrs. THOMAS MASSEY, DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Silverware.
ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF
Cut Glass,
AND VARIOUS ARTICLES IN GOLD AND SILVER FOR WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY GIFTS.
Repairing and Silversmithing a Specialty.
Mrs. Thomas Massey,
Main Street, Middletown, Dela.

TOWNSEND NOTES.

Our merchants are preparing for Christmas.

Mrs. W. H. Money and daughter May have returned from a visit to Wilmington.

The Ladies' Aid Society met in the W. C. T. U. hall on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Godwin and Mrs. Carson, of Crumpton, are visiting Mrs. M. G. Chandler.

Thomas Lattomus lost a fine colt on Sunday morning.

The Railroad Company are preparing the ground for the new Y here.

Mr. R. Hodgson and wife spent Tuesday in Philadelphia.

Miss Lizzie Dish, of near Leipsic, is a guest of Miss Mollie Gill.

The Epworth League gave a literary and social meeting in the hall on Monday evening. The silver offering at the door amounted to a nice little sum.

MIDDLETOWN MARKETS

PRODUCE.

Creamery Butter, lb	27c
Country Butter, lb	22@25c
Eggs, doz	22@22c
Lard, lb	8c
Potatoes	38@40
Spring chickens	8@10
Apples per basket	70c

GRAIN.

Wheat, No. 1, bus	94c
Wheat, No. 2, bus	89c
Timothy Seed, bus	1 80
Clover Seed, bus	5 50
Corn, yellow, bus	28c
Corn, cob, bus	24c
Oats, bus	23c

Biliousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

Hood's Pills

insomina, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

FOR RENT!

The property on North Broad street, Middletown, Delaware, now occupied by Henry Talbot. LARGE and CONVENIENT DWELLING, with Hot and Cold Water in Bath, and lighted throughout with Electricity. Seven Acres of Land, with Good Stabling and Outbuildings. Possession given March 25th, 1898. For terms, address,
MRS. J. FLETCHER PRICE,
Chesapeake City, Md.

SUMMER with its long, warm and sultry days is fading away, and before us we see approaching shorter and colder days—

Those of Winter.

To those who are unprepared to shield themselves and their horses from the cold, we extend a cordial invitation to visit our new department—

BLANKET and ROBE.

We have blankets of all sizes, qualities and prices. Plush Robes of the finest material and the most beautiful patterns.
Goat, Dog and Wolf Robes, all sizes and prices.
HARNESS of all descriptions.
Our leader for $10—a good Harness. Single Strap or folded. Track Saddle if preferred. good stock, and our guarantee.

J. C. PARKER,
Wholesale Manufacturer of
The Diamond State HARNESS.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

15 Women Wanted for traveling position with old established firm. Permanent Pays $40 a month and all expenses. P. W. ZIEGLER & Co., 325 Locust st. Pa.

ADAMS & BROTHER,
504 MARKET STREET,
Wilmington, Delaware.
TOYS, DOLLS, NOVELTIES, | HOUSE FURNISHINGS
A Large and varied assortment of
Holiday Goods...
Sporting Goods.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Business Women

may increase their income by addressing:

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

High Grade Seasonable Goods Far Below Their Real Value.

We buy for Cash. We extend no credit to any one. This method saves you money on every article you buy here. The invariable rule of this store has been however low the price at which we buy goods, however low the discount we obtain from regular rates, we give our customers the benefit of our purchase, the benefit of all such discounts.

CHILDREN'S REEFERS.

Children's Reefers, sizes 6 to 14, in plain Brown Cheviot, sailor collars, trimmed with braid, $1.19.

Children's Reefers, sizes 6 to 14, made of good quality wool, fancy mixture, trimmed with braid, sailor collars, and worth $3.00, here $1.98.

Children's Coats. A very stylish box front, made of excellent quality wool kersey, $3.48.

For the Little Tot.—Cream China Silk Cap, heavily embroidered and lined, at 25c, 40 and 50, instead of 50 cents and $1.25.

Long White and Fancy Striped Eiderdown and Outing Flannel Coats, with caps and Angora Fur trimming, here at 98c to $3.50.

Ladies' Cloth Capes, 24 inches long, trimmed with braid, 59 cents.

LADIES' PETTICOATS.

Manufacturers' Samples Ladies' Petticoats, Black Satin, haevily lined, 3 heavy cords, at 68c instead of $1.00.

Roman Stripe Skirts, Italian Cloth, Spanish flounces, full sweep, at $2.50 instead of $3.50.

Black Moreen Umbrella Shaped Skirt, 5 heavy cords, here at $2.68 instead of $4.00.

Extra Heavy Black Mohair Skirt, 2 silk flounces, lined and faced at $2.68 instead of $4.00.

All Pure Silk Skirt, 2 flounces, 6 heavy cords heavily lined, full sweep, $3.50 instead of $5.00.

BLANKETS.

We purchased a public action stock of Bed Blankets, Red, Gray and White, we bought them 40 per cent. less than regular prices. You get the benefit of this purchase.

10-4 Cotton Nap Blankets, tape bound edges, 49c pair.

10-4 Eastern Wool Blankets, long nap, bound edges, fancy border, 4 pounds to the pair; worth $1.50, here 98c.

10-4 German Wool Blankets, gray, short nap, at $1.39, manufacturers' price $2.00.

10-4 White Wool Blankets, silk binding, manufacturers' price $3.00, here while they last at $1.98.

10-4 Extra Fine White Wool Blankets, silk bound, manufacturers' price for this blanket $5.50, here while they last at $3.94 per pair.

All the above blankets slightly stained.

Specials in Candy and Toy Department.

Lowney's Chocolates, 40 cents.
Good Mixed Candies, 5 cents.
Pop Corn Brittle, 12 cents.
Millers' Best Chocolates, 15 cents.

J. B. MESSICK,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

WHAT YOU WEAR Will help make what you are. Fine feathers don't make fine birds, but good Clothes certainly add disrespect to no man. Wear the best clothes you can afford to buy, and don't think that the lowest priced is always cheap if you must economize. as the little saving often sacrificed to get low prices often ruins the whole garment. Suits at $10, $12 and $15 for business. Cutaway Suits for dress at $10, $12, $15 and to $20. Overcoats, medium weights, $8, $10 and to $15, winter weights, $25. Every garmedt garment guaranteed to give you satisfaction and full value for the money. Plenty of good styles for tailoring. Dunlaps and our regular popular grades in Hats. More Furnishings than ever, and shoes that are as good as any in the market.

JAS. T. MULLIN & SONS,
Clothing, Hats, Shoes,
Sixth and Market Wilmington.

REGISTER'S ORDER.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DEL.,
October 8th, 1897.

Upon the application of Joseph G. Brown Executor of Ann E. Lord, late of St. Georges hundred, in said county, deceased, it is ordered and directed by the Register that the Executor aforesaid give notice of granting of letters testamentary upon the estate of deceased. with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted within forty days from the date of such letters in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the estate to present the same, or abide by an act of assembly in such case made and provided; and also cause the same to be inserted within the same period in the Middletown TRANSCRIPT, a newspaper published in Middletown, Del., and to be continued therein two months.

Given under the hand and seal of office of the Register aforesaid, at Wilmington, in New Castle county aforesaid, the day and year above written.
(SEAL)
CALVIN W. CROSSAN, Register.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary were in due form of law granted unto the undersigned, on the eighth day of October, A. D., 1897, and that all persons having claims against the estate of the deceased must present the same, duly attested, to the said Executor, on or before the eighth day of October, 1898, or abide the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.
JOSEPH G. BROWN,
Address, Executor.
Odessa, Delaware.

REGISTER'S ORDER.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DEL.,
November 17th, 1897.

Upon the application of William N. Watts, Executor of Jacob C. Vandyke, late of Appoquinimink hundred, in said county, deceased, it is ordered and directed by the Register that the Executor aforesaid give notice of granting of letters testamentary upon the estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted within forty days from the date of such letters in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the estate to present the same, or abide by an act of Assembly in such case made and provided; and also cause the same to be inserted within the same period in the Middletown TRANSCRIPT, a newspaper published in Middletown, Del., and to be continued therein two months.

Given under the hand and seal of office of the Register aforesaid, at Wilmington, in New Castle County aforesaid, the day and year above written.
(SEAL)
CALVIN W. CROSSAN, Register.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary were in due form of law granted unto the undersigned, on the seventeenth day of November, A. D., 1897, and that all persons having claims against the estate of the deceased must present the same, duly attested to the said Executor, on or before the Seventeenth day of November, 1898, or abide the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided,
WILLIAM N. WATTS,
Address, Executor.
Townsend, Delaware.

1897. 1897.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.



STEAMER CLIO
WILL LEAVE
Odessa and Port Penn for Phila.
AND RETURN FROM
PIER 9, NORTH WHARVES,
AS PER TIME TABLE.
Grain, Fruit and STOCK
Freighted at Reasonable Rates.
Attention given to the Careful Handling and Prompt Delivery of all Consignments.

Odessa.	DECEMBER	Phila.
Thursd'y, 2d	2 p m	Friday, 3d 12 m
Mond'y 6th	5½ p m	Tuesd'y, 7th 2½ p m
Thursd'y, 9th	7½ p m	Friday, 10th 4½ p m
Monday, 13th	11½ a m	Tuesday, 14th 7 p m
Thursd'y, 16th	12½ p m	Friday, 17thll a m
Monday 20th	4 p m	Tuesday 21st 1½ p m
Thursday, 23d	6½ p m	Friday, 24th, 3½ p m
Monday, 27th	12 m	Tuesday, 28th, 7½ p m
Thursday, 30th	1 p m	Friday, 31st 11 a m

Boat will leave Port Penn two hours later than Odessa time.
For information in regard to Freight Rates, apply to
F. B. WATKINS, Mnager
Odessa, Delaware
JOHN KEEGAN, Clerk. 8mytf

Sweets! Sweets!

THINK OF IT!
3000 lbs.
—OF—
Candy!
—AT—
DeValinger's
Will be opened next week at prices to surprise you.

Having rented the Blacksmith Shop of John T. Gears, and secured a first-class mechanic, I am now ready to do
Blacksmithing
...AND...
Horse Shoeing.
in all its branches,
At the Lowest Possible Cash Prices.
A share of the patronage extended Mr. Gears will be greatly appreciated.
F. L. Cattes,
East Main St., Middletown, Del.

GREENSBORO PEACH



The finest white flesh peach in existence. Ripens before the Alexander. Extra large, fine flavor. Donaldson's Elmira Asparagus Roots. A new production of rare merit. Strawberry Plants, Japan Plums, Small Fruits, Tenn. Peach Seed. Catalogue FREE.
HARRISON'S NURSERIES, Berlin, Md.

FARMERS.
Delaware College
Offers a Winter Course of instruction in topics pertaining to Agriculture and Horticulture, beginning Tuesday, January 4th. Tuition Free. Circulars describing the Course sent free to every one applying to
GEO. A. HARTER, President,
or W. H. BISHOP,
Professor of Agriculture,
Newark, Del.

The Transcript $1.00.

Consumption

AND ITS CURE

TO THE EDITOR:—I have an absolute remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been already permanently cured. So proof-positive am I of its power that I consider it my duty to *send two bottles free* to those of your readers who have Consumption, Throat, Bronchial or Lung Trouble, if they will write me their express and postoffice address. Sincerely,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

☞ The Editorial and Business Management of this Paper Guarantee this generous Proposition.

POPULAR PRICES.

$200,000.00

WORTH OF CLOTHING STILL LEFT.

HAVING purchased, before the advance in values, an enormous stock of the most popular and best makes of goods ever manufactured in this country or abroad. We are offering the most magnificent assortment of

FALL AND WINTER.

CLOTHING!

that can be found in this or any other city, consisting of Overcoatings and Suitings—Kerseys, Diagonals, Friezes, Cheviots, Tricots, etc. All of the latest patterns at prices so low as to defy all competition.

As a special offering we will sell

500 Men's Overcoats at $5.00 worth $10.00
500 " " 8.00 worth $16.00
500 " " 10.00 worth $20.00
500 Men's Suits, at $5.00, sold elsewhere at $10.00.
500 Men's Suits at $5.00, sold elsewhere at $12.
500 Men's Suits at $10.00, sold elsewhere at $16.00.
250 Boys' Overcoats at $2.00, worth $4
200 Boys' Reefers and Suits at $2, worth $5.00.

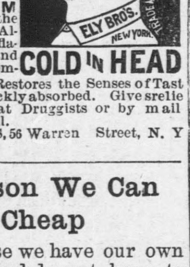
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT a specialty. Samples sent on application and estimates cheerfully given.

Garitee & Son,

Tower Hall Clothing Bazaar, No. 518 Market Street, Philadelphia.

"Entrance under the Clock."

NASAL CATARRH is a LOCAL DISEASE and is the result colds and sudden climatic changes This remedy does not contain mercury or any other injurious drugs.



ELY'S CREAM BALM Opens and cleans the Nasal Passages. Allays Pain and Inflamation, Heals and Protects the Mem-rane from Colds, Restores the Senses of Tast and Smell. Is quickly absorbed. Give relie at once. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail samples 10c by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, N. Y

The Reason We Can Work So Cheap

Is because we have our own Factory and do not have to pay anyone a Commission for doing work.

All work is pressed and finished for the following PRICES:

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

CLEANED

Suits French Dye Cleaned	$1 50
Suits Scoured	1 00
Pants Dry Cleaned	50
Pants Scoured	35
Overcoats Dry Cleaned	1 00
Overcoats Scoured	75

DYED

Suits Dyed	$1 50
Pants Dyed	50
Vests Dyed	25
Overcoats Dyed	1 00

Ladies' Clothing Cleaned and Dyed at Reasonable Prices.

Suits Altered and Repaired. Velvet Collars put on Overcoats. Coats and Vests Relined, new Binding on Coats and Vests and new Buttons put on all Clothing. The Hartford Dyeing and Scouring Works will Crease and Press Pants free of charge, once a week, for all gentlemen who patronize them with their work.

☞ *Goods sent by Express will be promptly done and delivered in four days.*

HARTFORD

Dying and Scouring Works,

210 West Seventh Street, between Orange and Tatnall Sts., Wilmington, Del.

Managed by W. M. BROOKS.

Lumber... and Caol

BUILDING LUMBE of all kinds

INCLUDING

Yellow Pine and Hemlock Frame, White Pine and Hemlock Boards and Fencing, Siding, Flooring, Shingles—

(Several Grades)

Roofing Lath, Plastering Laths and Pickets.

MILL WORK OF ALL KINDS!

Paints of the Best Manufactures.

BUILDING AND AGRICULTURAL

...LIME...

DRAIN TILE and Woven Cedar PICKET FENCE

BEST VEINS OF

HARD AND SOFT COAL.

FULL STOCK! LARGE VARIETY!

G. E. HUKILL

Middletown, Del.

Edwin R. Cochran, Jr.

Attorney-at-Law!

NO. 997 MARKET STREET,

Wilmington Delaware

Middletown Directory.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

President—G. W. W. Naudain; Secretary, W. S. Letherbury; Charles H. Howell.

BANKS.

Peoples National Bank.—President, G. W. W. Naudain; Cashier, Geo. D. Kelley; Teller, W. G. Lockwood. Bank Building on East Main Street.

Citizens National Bank.—President, Joseph Biggs; Cashier, John S. Crouch; Teller, J. Darlington. Bank Building on South Broad Street.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Middletown Council, No. 2, Jr. O. U. A. M. Meets every Monday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Union Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M. Meets first Tuesday of each month in Town Hall.

Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F. Meets every Thursday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Damon Lodge, No. 12, K. of P. Meets every Wednesday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Major John Jones Post, No. 22, G. A. R. Meets every Friday night in Reynolds Building at 7 o'clock

Welcome Conclave Heptasophs. Meets every second and fourth Friday night in K. of P. Hall.

Union Lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. W., meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday night in McWhorter's Hall.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Volunteer Hose Company, meets first Friday night of each month in Hose House.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL, DEC., 11 1897.

FARM·FIELD AND GARDEN

FEEDING NEW CORN.

Being Difficult to Digest, Much Is Wasted. Grinding the Corn.

Much of the corn crop this year will be soft. It will be what farmers call new corn until freezing dries out its surplus moisture. Yet the hogs have to be fattened for slaughtering in December or January, and there will have to be a good deal of it fed out without drying to cows and other stock. American Cultivator has the following to say on the subject of feeding new corn:

Probably the cow can get more good out of soft corn than any other farm animal. She will bring it up and remasticate it, insuring partial digestion if she has not had an overfeeding of corn, for it must be remembered that all corn is hard to digest, and when it is full of moisture it is more so than ever.

Grind the corn, even if into coarse bits, and it is made much more easy to digest. When fattening hogs are fed fine corn meal, some of it will go through them undigested, but when new corn is fed to stock the part that fails to digest is much greater. It is very hard to grind new corn. The moisture in it makes the grain stick to the grinding apparatus. But if some well dried oats, corn or barley are mixed with the corn not yet dried out it will grind much better. When it is desired to grind corn on the cob, the trouble is that the cob breaks into large pieces, instead of being ground as it should. But if whole grain of any kind is mixed with the ears so as to fill the vacant spaces the cob will grind perfectly. For feeding cows and other horned cattle there is an advantage in grinding corn in the ear. The ground cob makes the nutriment less concentrated and it digests better.

As new soft corn is usually fed to hogs, a great part of its nutrition is wasted. It is so much harder to digest than the same corn after it has dried, that it is much better to feed sound corn if it can be had and reserve the soft corn until it dries out by freezing. There is great shrinkage during this drying out process, but there is more fattening quality in the smaller quantity than there is in the larger.

Corn is almost universally fed while it is full of the juices of the stalk and cob. If the feeding of the crop were spread out during the whole winter, instead of being confined to fall and one of the winter months, the gain from feeding it would be far greater than it is. Much of the larger part of this season's corn crop will be fed to hogs, cattle and sheep between now and next January or February at furthest. It is done to hurry up the fattening, but owing to the indigestibility of new corn much of it is wasted. The pork and beef thus made are neither so palatable nor so healthy as the same would be if hogs and cattle were fed from their earliest period sufficient to keep them in thrifty and growing condition. It is the common practice of wasting new corn during the fall and winter months that makes this impossible. A small amount of grain given while animals are at grass in summer will produce far more flesh and of a better quality than a much larger quantity fed as wastefully as new corn usually is.

Successful Wintering of Bees.

Whatever method be followed in wintering bees certain conditions regarding the colony itself are plainly essential. First, it should have a good queen; second, a fair sized cluster of healthy bees, neither too old nor too young; third, a plentiful supply of good food. The third essential, good food, says Frank Benton, assistant entomologist, department of agriculture, is secured if the hive is liberally supplied with well ripened honey from any source whatever, or with fairly thick sirup, made from white cane sugar, which was fed early enough to enable the bees to seal it over before they ceased flying. Fifteen to 20 pounds for outdoor wintering in the south, up to 30 or 40 pounds in the north, when wintered outside with but slight protection, or if wintered indoors 15 to 20 pounds may be considered a fair supply of winter food.

A smaller amount should not be trusted except in case much greater protection be furnished against the effects of severe weather than is usually given. A greater amount of stores will do no harm if properly arranged over and about the center of the cluster, or in case the combs are narrow wholly above the cluster. In many instances it will be a benefit by equalizing in a measure the temperature in the hive as well as by giving to the bees greater confidence in extending the brood nest in early spring.

A Potato Crop That Paid.

Cornell university at Ithaca, N. Y., is a noted agricultural college and experiment station. Usually most of the experiments are made without caring much for profit. But this year the managers determined to grow potatoes on a scale sufficiently large to determine whether this crop can be grown cheaply enough under scientific treatment to make the crop profitable. The season, as all know, was very unfavorable for potatoes wet through the summer and dry as the potatoes should be maturing. Yet, as reported by American Cultivator, on the field fertilized with 20 loads of stable manure per acre the yield per acre was 380 bushels and on land unfertilized was 300 bushels. As the general average of the potato crop in New York is only 65 bushels per acre, the farmers at Cornell have reason to congratulate themselves on their success. The station potatoes were also free from rot, due doubtless to the liberal use of bordeaux mixture and other fungicides. At present prices of potatoes the crop grown this year is undoubtedly a paying one.

RETURNS FROM AN APIARY.

A Moderate Estimate For a Fairly Good Locality.

Apiculture, like all other branches of agriculture, depends largely upon the natural resources of the location, and the favorableness or unfavorableness of any particular season, no matter how skillful the management, may make great differences in the year's return. The knowledge, skill, industry and promptness of the one who undertakes the care of the apiary have likewise much to do with the return. Furthermore, profits are of course largely affected by the nature and proximity of the markets. Frank Benton, assistant entomologist of the agriculture department at Washington, writing in this connection, says:

A moderate estimate for a fairly good locality would be 30 to 35 pounds of extracted honey or 20 pounds of comb honey per colony. This presupposes good wintering and an average season. When two or more of the important honey yielding plants are present in abundance and are fairly supplemented by minor miscellaneous honey plants, the locality may be considered excellent, and an expectation of realizing more than the yield mentioned above may be entertained. With extracted honey of good quality at its present wholesale price of 6 to 7 cents per pound and comb honey at 12 to 13 cents, each hive should under favorable circumstances give a gross annual return of $2.50 to $3. From this about one-third is to be deducted to cover expenses other than the item of labor. These will include the purchase of comb foundation and sections, repairs, eventual replacing of hives and implements and the interest on the capital invested.

By locating in some section particularly favorable to apiculture—that is, near large linden forests, with clover fields within range, supplemented by buckwheat, or in a section where alfalfa is raised for seed, where mesquite, California sages and wild buckwheat abound, where mangrove, palmettoes and titi, or where sourwood, tulip trees and asters are plentiful—the net profits here indicated may frequently be doubled or trebled.

But these favored locations are also subject to reverses, the result of droughts, great wet, freezes which kill back the bee pasturage, etc., and, though some years the profits are so much larger than those named above as to lend a very roseate hue to the outlook for the accumulation of wealth on the part of any one who can possess himself of a hundred or two colonies of bees, the beginner will do well to proceed cautiously, bearing in mind that much experience is necessary to enable him to turn to the best account seasons below the average, while during poor seasons it will take considerable understanding of the subject, energetic action and some sacrifice to tide over without disaster. On the whole, there should be expected from the raising of bees for any purpose whatever only fair pay for one's time, good interest on the money invested and a sufficient margin to cover contingencies. With no greater expectations than this from it, and where intelligence directs the work, apiculture will be found, in the long run, to rank among the best and safest of rural industries.

NOTES ON COLD STORAGE.

Very Low Temperature Not Necessary if the Air Is Kept Pure.

At the meeting in Detroit of the Society For the Promotion of Agricultural Science Professor Rane of the New Hampshire Agricultural college read a valuable paper on cold storage which placed the matter on a novel basis. The professor made it appear that a very low temperature is not necessary provided the air is kept pure. Following are in brief some of the remarks made by Professor Rane:

The first essential to this preservation is pure air. For orchard fruits the temperature should be as low as possible and be above freezing, grapes not needing so much cold. In from 34 to 36 degrees, where light could be excluded and the air kept pure and free from gases, the fruit will keep indefinitely.

The assumption that oxygen is the agent of decay is erroneous. The conditions which favor or avert plant growth are the same as those which avert or favor decay.

The presence of moisture favors decay. The first gas generated in a house is carbonic acid gas, and it is the first impurity found in a cold storage house. If temperature is high, there is shrinking, then softening and loss of flavor. Fruits in a vault in which a candle cannot be kept burning are affected as if by frost. Remove this gas as soon as found to be present.

The temperature for preservation, other things being right, was shown to be not as low as generally supposed, from 30 to 45 being given for apples, 45 to 55 for peaches, 46 for pears, 34 for cabbages and 37 to 39 for fresh beef. Butter, Professor Rane said, should have 22 degrees and be kept in a room by itself.

A description of the station cold storage house, which is on the north side of the barn cellar, was given. The floor is impervious to air. The all important part of it is the ventilators which are run across the cellar. The filling between the sheathing is of fine shavings, packed as tight as possible. The cost, including lumber and labor, was given as $80. The system worked well. Of 300 barrels put in the loss over winter was very light. Sold in the spring, the price was for first quality. The only expense of the keeping was the labor of hauling. Potatoes stored in the same house kept perfectly.

The principle, as explained in the Philadelphia Ledger, which reported the meeting, is in keeping rid of the carbonic acid gas by changing the air by ventilation instead of by the exceedingly more expensive and troublesome method of chilling and freezing.

Importers of Windbreaks.

Windbreaks are placed next in importance to irrigation by E. P. Powell of New York. Writing to The New England Homestead he tells that in Oneida county, N. Y., there is an orchard of Red Astrakhans one half of which has a windbreak of arbor vitæ hedge and the other none. The protected part is in perfect condition, the other part is nearly dead; not a thoroughly sound tree in it. The crops show the same difference. At another place there are on one side of the street hedges and groups of evergreens, on the north and west, on the other side is an open sweep for the wind. The protected land ripens lima beans and Isabella grapes and is as good as a whole degree of latitude warmer than the other. Our serious trouble is not from cold, but from cold, drying winds and speedy changes of temperature.

He recommends evergreen screens everywhere, not only hedges but screens of trees, allowed to grow tall without clipping. The arbor vitæ is generally best, hemlock in some localities. Norway spruce wants more room, but is valuable. The old plan of letting trees grow up in fence lines was right. Too much economy in clearing land is a mistake. The proper trees for windbreaks vary in different parts of the country, but this means of protection is very generally useful.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

shall be honorable and enduring. If it shall hereafter appear to be a duty imposed by our obligations to ourselves, to civilization and humanity to intervene with force, it shall be without fault on our part and only because the necessity for such action will be so clear as to command the support and approval of the civilized world.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

By a special message dated the 16th day of June last, I laid before the Senate a treaty signed that day by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and of the Republic of Hawaii, having for its purpose the incorporation of the Hawaiian Islands as an integral part of the United States, and under its sovereignty. The Senate having removed the injunction of secrecy, although the treaty is still pending before that body, the subject may be properly referred to in this message, because the necessary action of the Congress is required to determine by legislation many details of the eventual union should the fact of annexation be accomplished, as I believe it should be.

While consistently disavowing from a very early period any aggressive policy of absorption in regard to the Hawaiian group, a large series of declarations through three-quarters of a century has proclaimed the vital interest of the United States in the independent life of the islands and their intimate commercial dependence upon this country. At the same time it has been repeatedly asserted that in no event could the entity of Hawaiian statehood cease by the passage of the islands under the domination or influence of another power than the United States. Under these circumstances, the logic of events required that annexation, heretofore offered, but declined, should in the ripeness of time come about as the natural result of the strengthening ties that bind us to those islands and be realized by the free will of the Hawaiian state.

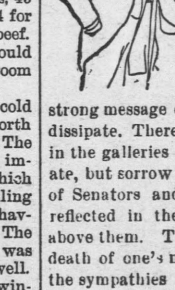
That treaty was unamiously ratified without amendment by the Senate and President of the Republic of Hawaii on the 10th of September last, and only awaits the favorable action of the American Senate to effect the complete absorption of the islands into the domain of the United States. What the conditions of such a union shall be, the political relations thereof to the United States, and degree of the elective franchise of the inhabitants, the extension of the Federal laws to the territory or the enactment of special laws to fit the peculiar condition thereof, the regulation, if need be, of the labor system therein, are all matters which the treaty has wisely relegated to the Congress.

If the treaty is confirmed, as every consideration of dignity and honor requires, the wisdom of Congress will see to it that, avoiding abrupt assimilation of elements perhaps hardly yet fitted to share in the highest franchises of citizenship, and having due regard to the geographical conditions, the most just provisions for self-rule in local matters, with the largest political liberties as an integral port of our nation will be accorded to the Hawaiians. No less is due to the people who after nearly five years of demonstrated capability to fulfill the obligations of self-governing statehood, come of their free will to merge their destinies in our body politic.

The questions which have arisen between Japan and Hawaii by reason of the treatment of Japanese laborers emigrating to the islands under the Hawaiian-Japanese convention of 1888, are in a satisfactory stage of settlement by negotiation. This government has not been invited to mediate, and on the other hand has sought no intervention in that matter, further than to evince its kindliest disposition toward such a speedy and direct adjustment by the two sovereign states in interest as shall comport with equity and honor. It is gratifying to learn that the apprehensions at first displayed on the part of Japan lest the cessation of Hawaii's national life through annexation might impair privileges to which Japan honorably laid claim, have given place to confidence in the uprightness of this government, and in the sincerity of its purpose to deal with all possible ulterior questions in the broadest spirit of friendliness.

Washington ... Letter

In every life there must be sorrow!
If not today, then tomorrow;
But of all sorrows there's no other.
Like the loss of mother.



THE great sympathy felt for the bereavement of President McKinley tinged the assembling of Congress with unusual sadness, which not even the greatest interest felt in the strong message of the President could dissipate. There were the usual crowds in the galleries of both House and Senate, but sorrow expressed in the faces of Senators and Representatives was reflected in the faces of the visitors above them. There is something in the death of one's mother that appeals to the sympathies of others as does the death of no other relative.

Had President McKinley followed the example of his immediate predecessor, who rarely finished one of his messages to Congress until the day before Congress met, his message would not have been ready, but he completed the message a week ago, and did not have on his mind while traveling to the bed side of his stricken mother, from which he returned to Washington to perform the duties incumbent upon him at the opening of the session of Congress. As soon as those duties were performed he started for Canton again, carrying with him the sorrowful sympathies of the whole country.

Three P's, patriotism, peace, and prosperity form the keynote of President McKinley's annual message to Congress. His treatment of the annexation of Hawaii, the Cuban and other foreign questions, including that of commercial reciprocity, is patriotic to the core, without the slightest trace of jingoism, and his treatment of the financial and other domestic questions is that of a man who only desires that which will continue and increase the prosperity the country is now beginning to enjoy.

In addition to getting a first class man to fill the important position of Attorney General, President McKinley's choice of Gov. John W. Griggs, of N. J., to fill the vacancy in the Cabinet that will be made by the nomination of Attorney General McKenna to succeed Justice Field, who retired from the U. S. Supreme Court last week, after having served there longer than any of his predecessors, is considered to be a good political move—one that will aid materially in keeping New Jersey in the Republican Column, and the wish is general that Gov. Griggs will accept the tendered portfolio.

The activity in certain quarters in efforts to make the public believe that there is some doubt about the annexation of Hawaii, indicates that some money is being spent for the purpose of creating anti-annexation sentiment. If so, it is being thrown away, as annexation is absolutely sure to come before the close of this session of Congress. Two-thirds of the Senate are ready at any time to vote for the ratification of the annexation treaty, but the rules of the Senate put it in the power of the opponents—not more than twenty at the outside—to delay the vote. Should it become apparent that this power is being used for filibustering purposes, annexation will be secured by legislation, which will only need a majority vote.

The more conservative element in Congress is strongly in favor of making this session as short as possible. This sentiment was voiced by Representative Heatwole, of Minn., when he said: "In my opinion, this Congress should get through its routine work by May 1, and adjourn. The smallest amount of legislation will be of the greatest benefit to the country, and if we can finish and go home by that date, a good many millions of our countrymen will rise up and call us blessed." Speaker Reed says he sees no excuse at present for make the session a very long one.

Nothing of more general benefit to the morals of the country has been done lately than the official announcement of the Post Office Department that the mails would hereafter be closed to newspapers that print missing-letter word contests, or any other kind of advertising matter containing chance or lottery schemes. Some of the most daring swindling of the age has been conducted by this class advertisers, all of which violated the spirit, if not the letter, of the anti-lottery law.

In as much as about $20,000,000 will be expended upon River and Harbor improvements, under contracts previously made, during the next fiscal year, there is quite a strong feeling in Congress in favor of omitting the usual River and Harbor Appropriation bill at this session. No agreement to that effect has actually been made, but it will not be surprising should that be the result of the exchanges of opinion on the subject now going on.

According to a celebrated anatomist there are upwards or 2,000,000 little glands in the human stomach. These glands pour out the digestive juices which dissolve or digest the food. Indigestion is want of juice weakness of glands, need of help to restore the health of these organs. The best and most natural help is that given by Shaker Digestive Cordial. Natural, because it supplies the materials needed by the glands to prepare the digestive juices. Because it strengthens and invigorates the glands and the stomach, until they are able to do their work alone. Shaker Digestive Cordial cures indigestion certainly and permanently. It does so by natural means, and therein lies the secret of its wonderful and unvaried success.

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EASTERN SIBERIA AND THE PACIFIC *By STEPHEN BONSAL*
THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR PACIFIC DOMAIN *By CHARLES F. LUMMIS*

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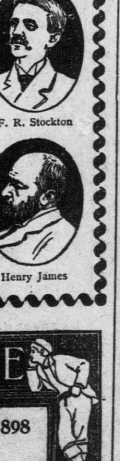
THE NEWS THAT BECOMES HISTORY

National and International Politics
Social and Economic Questions
Industrial Enterprise
Art and Literature

The WEEKLY will continue to participate in the great political events of our country. It will treat of the social and economic questions, and of the development of the middle west. Its special correspondent in the Klondike region will trace the story of the great gold discoveries.



S. R. Crockett · Caspar Whitney · W. D. Howells



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Two long serials will appear during the year, contributed by authors of international fame, and will be illustrated.

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Howard Pyle
John Kendrick Bangs
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These and a score of equally prominent writers will contribute short stories to the WEEKLY in 1898, making the paper especially rich in fiction. Other features are the

DEPARTMENTS AND SPECIAL ARTICLES

THIS BUSY WORLD *By E. S. MARTIN*
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LETTERS FROM LONDON *By ARNOLD WHITE*
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In the interest of the WEEKLY, Caspar Whitney is on his way around the world. He will visit Siam in search of big game, making his principal hunt from Bangkok. He will visit India and then proceed to Europe to prepare articles on the sports of Germany and France.

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SHORT FICTION

In addition to the three long serial stories, the publication of which will continue during the entire year, there will be short stories of every kind, of which it is only possible to mention a few titles here.

Hunt, the Owler *By STANLEY J. WEYMAN*
The Blockaders *By JAMES BARNES*
A Harbor Mystery *By JOHN R. SPEARS*
The Flunking of Watkins' Ghost *By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS*
A Great Haul *By SOPHIE SWETT*
A Creature of Circumstance *By MORGAN ROBERTSON*

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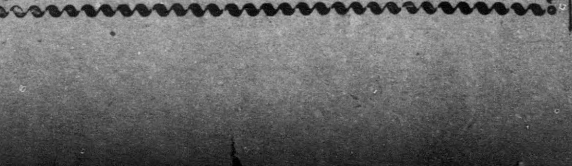
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Time Table.

Phila. Wilm. and Baltimore R. R.

DELAWARE DIVISION

On and after November 29th 1897, trains will leave as follows:

SOUTHWARD.

	PAS. A. M.	EXP. A. M.	PAS. P. M.	MAIL P. M.	MAIL P.M	‖11.10 7.52
Philadelphia	‡7 25	‖10.20	‡2.02	‡3.46	‡5:59	11.56
Baltimore	6.25	9.05	12 05	3.00	5:30	
Wilmington	8 13	11.04	2.51	4.27	6:55	
Farnhurst	f 8.22		f 3 00		f 7,04	
New Castle	8 27	f 11.21	3.05	4.39	7:09	
State Road	f8.33		f 3.10		f 7:14	
Bear	f8.38		f 3.15	f 4.49	7:19	
Porter	8.45		f 3.20	4.52	7:25	
Kirkwood	8.50		f 3.25		7:30	
Mt. Pleasant	8.59		f 3.34		f 7:38	
Armstrong	f 9 03				f 7:42	
Middletown	9 08	11.50	3.43	[illegible]	7:48	12.29
Townsend	9 17		3.52	[illegible]	7:56	
Blackbird	f 9.22		f 3.58		f 8 01	
Gr'n Spring	f 9.27		f 4 07		f8:07	
Clayton	9 33	12 07	4.13	5.42	8:13	12 57
Smyrna. LV	9 23	11.57	4.02	5 20	8:03	
Brenford	f9.38		f 4.18		f8:18	
Cheswold	f9.43		f 4.23		f 8:24	
Dupont			f 4.26			
Dover	9.58	12.23	4.32	5.59	8:34	1.16
Wyoming	10.05	f12.29	4.39	6.05	8:40	a 1.24
Woodside	f10 11			f 6.11	f 8 47	
Viola	f10.15			f 6.15	f 8.51	
Felton	10 20	f12.40		f 6.20	8.56	a 1.38
Harrington	10 34	12.53		f 6.33	9.07	1.50
Farmington	f10 42	a 1.00		f 6.41	f 9.15	
Greenwood	f10.50	f 1 08		f 6.49	f 9 23	
Bridgeville	10.58	f 1.16		6 5	9.31	a 2.14
Cannons	f11 03			f 7 01	f 9.36	
Seaford	11 13	1.27		7 10	9 45	2.28
Laurel	11.23	f 1.37		7 19	9,55	a 2.30
Delmar	11.33	1.46		7.29	10 05	2.56
	a m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m	

NORTHWARD.

	EXP. A. M.	MAIL A. M.	EXP. A. M.	MAIL A. M.	EXP. P. M.	PAS P. M
Delmar	‖1.08		‡7.00	‡8.00	‡2 15	‡3.39
Laurel	f 1.21		7.11	8.10	2 25	3.41
Seaford	1.34		7.23	8 24	2 55	3 56
Cannons			f 7.31	f 8 31		4.04
Bridgeville	f 1.48		7.37	8 37	f 2.46	f 4.11
Greenwood			f7.45	f 8.45	f 2.54	f 4.19
Farmington			f 7.53	f 8.53		f 4 27
Harrington	2.22		8.05	9 06	3.08	f 4:40
Felton	f 2.33		8.14	9.16	f 3.18	4:49
Viola			f8.18	f 9 20		f 4:53
Woodside			f8.22	f 9 24		f 4:57
Wyoming	p 2:46	‡6 57	f8 29	9.31	f 3 20	5:05
Dover	2.52	7 03	8.35	9 38	3 36	5:11
Dupont		f7 08				
Cheswold		f7.13		f 9 48		f 5:20
Brenford		f7.18		f 9.53		f 5:25
Smyrna. LV		7.14	8 42	9 49	3 44	5:20
Clayton	3.09	7.24	8.53	9 59	3 54	5:30
Gr'n Spring		f7.28				f 5:37
Blackbird		f7.34		f10.08		f 5:43
Townsend		7 39	9 06	10 13	4 07	5:49
Middletown	3.30	7.50	9 15	10.23	4 16	5:57
Armstrong		f7.54				f 6:01
Mt Pleasant		7.58		f10 32		6:05
Kirkwood		8.08		10.40		6:15
Porter		8.15	9 34	10 46	4.34	6:20
Bear		f8.20		f10.51		6:25
State Road		f8.25		f10 56		6:30
New Castle		8.31	9 46	11.02	f 4.47	6:35
Farnhurst		f8.36	f9 50	f11 07		f 6.39
Wilmington	4 15	8 45	9 58	11 17	4.59	6:47
Baltimore	6.31	10.49	11 15	12.40	6 57	8:43
Philadelphia	5.10	9.32	10 46	12 06	5 42	7:33
	a m.	a m.	a m.	p m.	p m.	p m

‖ Daily. ‡ Daily except Sunday.

"a" Stops to leave passengers from Wilmington and points north, or take passengers for points south of Delmar.

"f" Stops only on notice to conductor or agent or on signal.

"p" Stops to leave passengers from points south of Delmar, or take passengers for Wilming and points north.

"i" Stops to leave passengers from Middletown and points south.

"t" Stops to let off passengers from Harrington points south.

NEW CASTLE ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.—Leave Wilmington 8.18, 11.04, a. m. 2 51, 4.27, and 6 55, p. m.. week-days Leave New Castle 8.31, 9.46, 11.02 a. m., 4.47 and 6 35 p. m., week-days.

Express trains leaving Harrington 8 05 a. m. and arriving at 6.33 p. m., week-days. run through solid to and from Baltimore via Porter and Newark.

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DELAWARE, MARYLAND & VIRGINIA R. R.—Leave Harrington for Franklin City and way stations 10.39 a m. week-days, 6 37 p m Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Returning train leaves Franklin City 5.50 a. m. week days, and 1.42 Tuesdays, Thurs a s and Saturdays only.

Leave Franklin City for Chincoteague (via steamer) 1 43 p. m., week-days Returning, leave Chincoteague 4.42 a. m., week-days.

Leave Harrington for Georgetown and Lewes at 10.39 a m., 6.37 p. m. week-days. Returning, leave Lewes 6.45 a. m., 3 11 p. m. week-days

Leave Harrington for Berlin, 10.39 a. m. week days and 6.37 p. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Returning, leave Berlin 6.57 a. m. week days and 2.43 p. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

QUEEN ANNE & KENT R. R.—Leave Townsend for Centreville and way stations 9 22 a. m., and 5.82 p. m.. week-days. Returning, leave Centreville 6.50 a. m.. and 3.27 p. m., week-days.

DELAWARE & CHESAPEAKE R. R.—Leave Clayton for Oxford and way stations 9 38 a. m., and 5.47 p. m., week-days. Returning, leave Oxford 6.45 a. m., and 1 40 p. m., week-days.

CAMBRIDGE & SEAFORD R. R.—Leave Seaford for Cambridge and intermediate stations 11.17 a. m. and 7.14 p. m. week-days. Returning, leave Cambridge 6.20 a. m. and 2 35 p. m. week-days.

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Philadelphia, week-days, ‡3.13, 5.50, 6.40, 7.15, ‡7.35, ‡8.35, 9.00, ‡9.39, ‡10.24, 11.08, a. m. ‡12.19, 1.20, ‡2.31, ‡3.59, 4. 6, ‡5.21, 6.30, ‡7.41, 9.15 ‡11.00 p. m. Sundays, ‡3.13, 7.35, 8.50, ‡9.39 11.24 ‡11.24, a. m., ‡3.59, 4.10, ‡5.21, 6.30, ‡7.41, 9.15, ‡11.00, p. m.

Chester, week-days, ‡3.13, 5.50, 6.40, ‡7.15, 7.35, ‡8.25 ‡9.00, ‡9.39, , ‡10.24, 11.08 a.m., 1.20, ‡2.34, 4.10, ‡5.21, 6.30, ‡7.41, 9.15, ‡11 p. m. Sundays, ‡3.13, 7.35, 8 50, ‡9.39 ‡11.24 11.24 a. m., ‡3 59.4.10, 5 21, 6 30, 7 41, 9.15, ‡11.00, p. m.

Atlantic City, week-days, ‡7.15, a. m., ‡12 19, ‡2.34, p. m., Sundays, *7 35 a. m.

Cape May, week-days, m., ‡5.50 am, Sundays, 2,34 a. m.

Baltimore and Washington, week-days, ‡4.18 7.10, ‡8.35, ‡11 01 a. m., ‡12.57, ‡2.09, 3.04, ‡4.04, ‡4.57 ‡6.18, ‡8 04 ‡9.11 p. m. Sundays, ‡4.18, 7.10, ‡8.35 a m., ‡12.57, ‡2.09, 3.04, ‡4.57, ‡8 04 ‡9.11 p. m Baltimore and way stations, daily. 7.10, a. m 3.04 p.m..

Newark, Del., week-days, ‡4.18, 7.10, ‡ 8.35 ‡11 01 a.m., ‡12.57 3.04, ‡4 01, ‡4.57, ‡6.18, 7.32, ‡9.11 ‡10.55 p m.

Sundays, ‡4.18, 7.10, ‡3.35 a. m. 12.57 3.04 ‡4.57, 7.32, ‡9.11p. m.

Pittsburg, week-days, ‡8.35, a m ‡6.18 p. m., Sundays ‡8 35 a m ‡4 57 p m.

Chicago, daily, 8 35 a m *4.57 p m.

Chicago via Cincinnati and Indianapolis ‡8.35 a m daily.

Cincinnati and St. Louis, daily ‡8.35 a m ‡12.57, and 9. 11 p. m.

Toledo and Detroit, *9.11 p m daily to Toledo and dailey except Sunday to Detroit.

New Orleans and Memphis via Bristol and Chattanooga, ‡8.04 p.m. daily. Through sleepers to Memphis and New Orleans.

Singerly accommodation, daily 7.10 a. m., 3.04, 7.35, 10.55 p. m.; Sundays, 7.10 a m 3.04, 7.32 p m.

Landenburg accommodation, week-days, 7.10 10.00, a. m., 3.04 4.57, p. m. Sundays 10, a. m., 4.57, p. m.

Leave Market Street Station for Philadelphia, week-days, 3 50 p m

Baltimore, week-days, 6.45 a m 2.55 p. m.

Landenburg and way stations, week days 6.45, 9.55, a. m., 2 55, 5.10, p. m. Sundays, 9.55 a. m., 5. 10 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut street Station for Wilmington, week-days, ‡3.35, 6.10 7.10, ‡8.00 9 00, ‡10 26, 11.30, a. m., ‡12.20, ‡1.37, 2.00, ‡3.30, ‡4.20, 4.30, ‡5.15, ‡5.42, 6 00, 6.30, ‡7.30, ‡2.35, 10.00 ‡11.35, p. m.

Sundays, ‡3.35, ‡8,00, 9.00, 11.30, a m., ‡12.20, ‡1.37, 2.00, ‡4.20, ‡5 15, 6 30, ‡7·30 *8.35 10.30 p. m.

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